THE MARYLAND GAZETTE.

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MESSAGE

Of the President of the United States, to the two Houses of Congress, at the commencement of the first session of the twenty-fifth Congress.

Fellow Citizens of the Senate and House of Representatives:

The act of the 23d of June, 1836, regulating the deposites of the public money, and directing the employment of State, District, and Territorial banks for that purpose, made it the duty of the Secretary of the Treasury to discontinue the use of such of them as should at any time refuse to redeem their notes in specie, and to substitute other banks, provided a sufficient number could be obtained to receive the public deposites upon the terms and conditions therein prescribed. The general and almost simultaneous suspension of specie payments by the banks in May last, rendered the performance of his duty imperative, in respect to those which had been selected under the act; and made it, at the same time, impracticable to employ the requisite number of others, upon the prescribed conditions. The specific regulations established by Congress for the deposite and safe keeping of the public moneys, having thus unexpectedly become inoperative, I felt it to be my duty to afford you an early opportunity for the exercise of your supervisory powers over the subject.

I was also led to apprehend that the suspension of specie payments, increasing the embarrassments before existing in the pecuniary affairs of the country, would so far diminish the public revenue, that the accruing receipts into the Treasury would not, *with the reserved five millions*, be sufficient to defray the unavoidable expenses of the Government, until the usual period for the meeting of Congress; whilst the authority to call upon the States, for a portion of the sums deposited with them, was too restricted to enable the Department to realize a sufficient amount from that source. These apprehensions have been justified by subsequent results, which render it certain that the deficiency will occur, if additional means be not provided by Congress.

The difficulties experienced by the mercantile interest, in meeting their engagements, induced them to apply to me, previously to the actual suspension of specie payments, for indulgence upon their bonds for duties; and all the relief authorised by law was promptly and cheerfully granted. The dependence of the Treasury upon the avails of these bonds, to enable it to make the deposites with the States, required by law, led me in the outset to limit this indulgence to the first of September, but it has since been extended to the first of October, that the matter might be submitted to your further direction.

Questions were also expected to arise in the recess in respect to the October instalment of those deposites requiring the interposition of Congress.

A provision of another act, passed about the same time, and intended to secure a faithful compliance with the obligations of the United States, to satisfy all demands upon them in specie or its equivalent, prohibited the offer of any bank note, not convertible on the spot into gold and silver at the will of the holder; and the ability of the Government with millions on deposite, to meet its engagements in the manner thus required by law, was rendered very doubtful by the event to which I have referred.

Sensible that adequate provision for these unexpected exigencies could only be made by Congress; convinced that some of them would be indispensably necessary to the public service, before the regular period of your meeting; and desirous also to enable you to exercise, at the earliest moment, your constitutional powers for the relief of the country, I could not, with propriety avoid subjecting you to the inconvenience of assembling at as early a day as the state of the popular representation would permit. I am sure that I have done but justice to your feelings, in believing that this inconvenience will be cheerfully encountered, in the hope of rendering your meeting conducive to the good of the country.

During the earlier stages of the revolution through which we have just passed, much acrimonious discussion arose, and great diversity of opinion existed as to its real causes. This was not surprising. The operations of credit are so diversified, and the influences which affect them so numerous, and often so subtle, that even impartial and well informed persons are seldom found to agree in respect to them. To inherent difficulties were also added other tendencies, which were by no means favorable to the discovery of truth. It was hardly to be expected that those who disapproved the policy of the Government in relation to the currency, would, in the excited state of public feeling produced by the occasion, fail to attribute to that policy any extensive embarrassment in the monetary affairs of the country. The matter thus became connected with the passions and conflicts of party; opinions were more or less affected by political considerations; and differences were prolonged which might otherwise have been determined by an appeal to facts, by the exercise of reason, or by mutual concession. It is, however, a cheering reflection, that circumstances of this nature cannot prevent a community so intelligent as ours, from ultimately arriving at correct conclusions. Encouraged by the firm belief of this truth, I proceed to state my views, so far as may be necessary to a clear understanding of the remedies I feel it my duty to propose, and of the reasons by which I have been led to recommend them.

The history of trade in the United States for the last three or four years, affords the most convincing evidence that our present condition is chiefly to be attributed to over-action in all the departments of business; an over-action deriving, perhaps, its first impulses from antecedent causes, but stimulated to its destructive consequences by excessive issues of bank paper, and by other facilities for the acquisition and enlargement of credit. At the commencement of the year 1834, the banking capital of the United States, including that of the national bank then existing, amounted to about two hundred millions of dollars; the bank notes then in circulation to about ninety-five millions; and the loans and discounts of the banks to three hundred and twenty-four millions. Between that time and the first of January, 1836 being the latest period to which accurate accounts have been received, our banking capital was increased to more than two hundred and fifty-one millions; our paper circulation to more than one hundred and forty millions, and the loans and discounts to more than four hundred and fifty-seven millions. To this vast increase are to be added the many millions of credit, acquired by means of foreign loans, contracted by the States and State institutions, and, above all, by the lavish accommodations extended by foreign dealers to our merchants.

The consequences of this redundancy of credit, and of the spirit of reckless speculation engendered by it, were, a foreign debt contracted by our citizens, estimated in March last at more than thirty millions of dollars; the extension to traders in the interior of our country, of credits for supplies greatly beyond the wants of the people; the investment of thirty-nine and a half millions of dollars in unproductive public lands, in the years 1835 and 1836, whilst in the preceding year the sales amounted to only four and a half millions; the creation of debts, to an almost countless amount, for real estate in existing or anticipated cities and villages, equally unproductive, and at prices now seen to have been greatly disproportionate to their real value; the expenditure of immense sums in improvements, which, in many cases have been found to be ruinously improvident; the diversion to other pursuits of much of the labor that should have been applied to agriculture, thereby contributing to the expenditure of large sums in the importation of grain from Europe—an expenditure which, amounting in 1834 to about two hundred and fifty thousand dollars, was, in the first two quarters of the present year, increased to more than two millions of dollars; and, finally, without enumerating other injurious results, the rapid growth among all classes, and especially in our great commercial towns, of luxurious habits, founded too often on merely fancied wealth, and detrimental alike to the industry, the resources, and the morals of our people.

It was so impossible that such a state of things could long continue, that the prospect of revulsion was present to the minds of considerate men, before it actually came. None, however, had correctly anticipated its severity.—A concurrence of circumstances inadequate within themselves to produce such wide-spread and calamitous embarrassments, tended so greatly to aggravate them, that they cannot be overlooked in considering their history. Among these may be mentioned, as most prominent, the great loss of capital sustained by our commercial emporium in the fire of December, 1835; —a loss the effects of which were underrated at the time because postponed for a season by the great facilities of credit then existing; the disturbing effects, in our commercial cities, of the *transfers of the public moneys*, required by the deposite law of June, 1836, and the measures adopted by the foreign creditors of our merchants to reduce their debts, and to withdraw from the United States a large portion of our specie.

However unwilling any of our citizens may heretofore have been to assign to these causes the chief instrumentality in producing the present state of things, the developements subsequently made, and the actual condition of other commercial countries, must, as it seems to me, dispel all remaining doubts upon the subject. It has since appeared that evils, similar to those suffered by ourselves, have been experienced in Great Britain, on the continent, and, indeed throughout the commercial world; and that in other countries, as well as in our own, they have been uniformly preceded by an undue enlargement of the boundaries of trade prompted, as with us, by unprecedented expansions of the system of credit. A reference to the amount of banking capital, and the issues of paper credits put in circulation in Great Britain, by banks, and in other ways, show an augmentation of the paper currency there, as much disproportioned to the real wants of trade as in the U. States.

With this redundancy of the paper currency, there arose in that country also a spirit of adventurous speculation, embracing the whole rage of human enterprise. Aid was profusely given to projected improvements; large investments were made in foreign stocks and loans; credits for goods were granted with unbounded liberality to merchants in foreign countries; and all the means of acquiring and employing credit were put in active operation, and extended in their effects to every department of business, and to every quarter of the globe. The reaction was proportioned in its violence to the extraordinary character of the events which preceded it. The commercial community of Great Britain were subjected to the greatest difficulties, and their debtors in this country were not only suddenly deprived of accustomed and expected credits, but called upon for payments, which, in the actual posture of things here, could only be made through a general pressure, and at the most ruinous sacrifices.

In view of these facts it would seem impossible to sincere inquirers after truth to resist the conviction, that the causes of the revulsion in both countries have been substantially the same. Two nations, the most commercial in the world, enjoying but recently, the highest degree of apparent prosperity, and maintaining with each other the closest relations, are suddenly, in a time of profound peace, and without any great national disaster, arrested in their career, and plunged into a state of embarrassment and distress.—In both countries we have witnessed the same redundancy of paper money, and other facilities of credit, the same spirit of speculation; the same partial success; the same difficulties and reverses; and, at length, nearly the same overwhelming catastrophe. The most material difference between the results in the two countries has only been, that, with us there has also occured an extensive derangement in the fiscal affairs of the Federal and State Governments occasioned by the suspension of specie payments by the banks.

The history these causes and effects, in Great Britain and the United States, is substantially the history of the revulsion in all other commercial countries.

The present and visible effects of these circumstances on the operations of the Government, and on the industry of the people, point out the objects which call for your immediate attention.

They are to regulate by law, the safe keeping, transfer, and disbursement, of the public moneys; to designate the funds to be received and paid by the Government to enable the Treasury to meet promptly every demand upon it; to prescribe the terms of indulgence, and the mode of settlement to be adopted, as well in collecting from individuals the revenue that has accrued, as in withdrawing it from former depositories, and to devise and adopt such further measures, within the constitutional competency of Congress, as will be best calculated to revive the enterprise and to promote the prosperity of the country. For the deposite, transfer, and disbursement, of the revenue, National and State Banks have always, with temporary and limited exceptions, been heretofore employed, but, although advocates of each system are still to be found, it is apparent that the events of the last few months have greatly augmented the desire, long existing among the people of the U. States, to seperate the fiscal operations of the Government from those of individuals or corporations. Again to create a national bank, as a fiscal agent, would be to disregard the popular will, twice solemnly and unequivocally expressed. On no question of domestic policy is there stronger evidence that the sentiments of a large majority are deliberately fixed; and I cannot concur with those who think they see, in recent events, a proof that these sentiments are, or a reason that they should be changed.

Events, similar in their origin and character, have heretofore frequently occurred, without producing any such change, and the lessons of experience must be forgotten, if we suppose that the present overthrow of credit would have been prevented by the existence of a national bank. Proneness to excessive issues has ever been the vice of the banking system; a vice as prominent in the National as in State Institutions. This propensity is as subservient to the advancement of private interests in the one as in the other; and those who direct them both, being principally guided by the same motives, will be ready to stimulate extravagance of enterprise by improvidence of credit. How strikingly is this conclusion sustained by experience. The Bank of the United States with the vast powers conferred on it by Congress, did not or could not prevent former and similar embarrassments; nor has the still greater strength it has been said to possess, under its present charter enabled it, in the existing emergency, to check other institutions, or even to save itself.

In Great Britain, where, it has been seen, the same causes have been attended with the same effects, a national bank, possessing powers far greater than are asked for by the warmest advocates of such an institution here, has also proved unable to prevent an undue expansion of credit, and the evils that flow from it. Nor can I find any tenable ground for the re-establishment of a national bank, in the derangement alleged at present to exist in the domestic exchanges of the country, or in the facilities it may be capable of affording them. Although advantages of this sort were anticipated

May 25. A. A. County Court. 3m.

PRINTING

Neatly executed at this Office

Jesus Christ, to all the Christians in the United States of North America, greeting!

You are already informed of my object and pursuits. Seventeen years I have now preached the Gospel of our Lord Jesus Christ, by God's

parties, therefore, acknowledged to

necessary.

As the challenged party insisted upon the ropes and cords, and the other positively refused such felon attributes, the fight did not come

Spring Wheat as an important variety, or addition to their agricultural products. We have not a doubt that they will find their account in it. When a hard winter or other dis-

NO. 37.

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MUEL CARUSI, Washington City, Agent for the celebrated Factory of Gil- & Co. Boston, will attend to orders for o Fortes, and warrant them in all cases ot less than one year, and on very acnodating terms.

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Annapolis.

SAINT-MARY'S COUNTY COURT,

March Term, 1837.

ORDERED BY THE COURT, That the creditors of Benedict Gibson, a petitioner for the benefit of the Insolvent Laws of this state, be and appear before the County Court to be held at Leonard Town, in and for Saint-Mary's county, on the first Monday of August next, to file allegations, if any they have, and to recommend a permanent trustee for their benefit.

By order, JO. HARRIS, Clk.

True copy, JO. HARRIS, Clk.

of St. Mary's County Court.

May 11. 3m.

A BY-LAW

Relating to Dogs in the City of Annapolis.

[Passed July 10, 1837.]

SECTION 1. Be it established and ordained by the Mayor, Recorder, Aldermen, and Common Council of the city of Annapolis, and the authority of the same, That from and after the fifteenth day of July instant, it shall not be lawful for any dog to go at large within the limits of this city, or its precincts, without a collar, on which shall be written and inscribed the name of the owner, and that any dog or dogs so going at large, the owner or owners thereof shall pay a fine of one dollar for every male dog, and a fine of three dollars for every female dog, to be recovered as other fines are, the one half to the informer, the other to the use of the Corporation.

Sec 2. And be it further established and ordained, That if any dog or dogs shall be suffered to go at large a second time, the owner or owners thereof shall be again subjected to the fine in the manner pointed out in the preceding section, and in addition thereto it shall be the duty of the City Constables to kill such dog or dogs, and for each and every dog killed in pursuance of this by-law, the constable killing the same shall be entitled to the sum of fifty cents.

Sec 3. And be it further established and ordained, That if any person or persons shall, under pretext of executing this ordinance, kill or in anywise injure any dog which may have on a collar, or be at the time on the owners premises, he shall be subject to a fine of twenty dollars, to be recovered in like manner as other fines and forfeitures, and to be paid to the informer.

JOHN MILLER, Mayor.

July 20.

F. M. JARBOE

HAS removed his Magistrates Office near the Market House and only a few steps below the Post Office, where his friends and others will find him ever ready to attend to their business with fidelity and despatch.

Fourth Year of Waldie's Library.
BOOKS BY MAIL!

PROSPECTUS OF TWO NEW VOLUMES FOR 1836.

THREE years have now elapsed since the proprietor of Waldie's Select Circulating Library laid before the public his original prospectus for a valuable library, the great features of which were cheapness, and the facility of a rapid transportation by mail. The most ample success has attended the enterprise, and the effects upon the reading community, it is believed, have been wholesome.

The fourth year will commence on the first Tuesday of January, 1836, at which period it will be necessary to determine the additional amount of copies to be printed, subscriptions being taken only from January of each year. The entire success of the Library is the best guarantee that can be given of its continuance. It was the first to supply books by mail at a mere per centage of their former cost; it has outlived more than thirty puerile attempts at imitation; and has now an extensive list of patrons who are of the most solid and valuable class of citizens in every part of the Union, as well as in foreign countries.

The object of Waldie's Library, its use and purpose, is enjoyment liberal and intellectual. To all who love a mental banquet, without being compelled to depend on places of public resort, this publication furnishes a most valuable desideratum, supplying polite literature of a character to enlarge and improve the mind. The time and attention of the editor, himself a reader from inclination as well as duty, are devoted to the procurement of works of an elevated standard of intellect which may be admitted into every family without hesitation by the most fastidious, and become a rallying point for all its members, promoting social belles lettres reading and conversation. The variety thus collected from the whole mass of published works, mostly new, embraces Biography, Novels, Voyages and Travels, Sketches, Tales, and Select History, personal memoirs of extraordinary individuals, and curious adventure &c &c. An amount equal to fifty London duodecimo volumes is thus annually furnished in weekly numbers, at a cost only equal to one of the London works. The plan thus embraces the whole range of popular literature, and the work has now become so universally diffused in every part of the Union as to form no inconsiderable portion of the literature of the country, and with which an acquaintance has become really necessary for those who mix in society.

The Library as now conducted disseminates books to all parts of the country in from five to six weeks after their issue in London. Five dollars per annum expended in this way will supply good reading for a whole circle or family; for a *cent and a half a day*, postage included, a duodecimo book is sent every week, making in the course of the year more than three volumes of Rees's Cyclopedia. One volume of the Library, containing from fifteen to twenty entire works, can be bound at an expense little exceeding that of binding either separately, and constitutes a concentrated collection forming a never failing resource of amusement and instruction, and which must always be worth the price that has been paid for it. The most ample testimony has been spontaneously afforded that this work has contributed to the pleasure of thousands, who, but for the resource it afforded, must have been left with minds unoccupied, or thrown into unprofitable and uncongenial society. This immense supply of periodical reading has thus been welcomed every where as a means of improvement, and a substitute for the small talk or idle listlessness so apt to employ a large portion of the time of the many.

Waldie's Library is published every Tuesday, accompanied by a cover of four quarto pages, entitled, The Journal of Belles Lettres, containing reviews of new books, literary intelligence of all kinds, tales, lists of new books, &c. thus combining the advantages of a Library, and the amusement of a magazine and newspaper; the whole for $3 00 per annum, or clubs of five individuals obtain five copies for $10 00, a deduction which pays the postage. *Payment always in advance.*

Waldie's Port Folio and Companion to the Library.

THIS periodical contains half as much matter as the Library, at half its price; or *both* are furnished to clubs of five for $6 00. Its contents consist of a reprint of the best matter from the London Magazines and Reviews, more especially Chambers' Edinburgh Journal. Its object is popular instruction and amusement, combined in such a manner as to enlist the feelings of every member of the social circle. It enjoys an extensive circulation; price to single subscribers not taking the Library, $3 50, postage paid.

*** A very limited number of complete sets of Library and Port Folio, at the original subscription price, may be had for a short period. The Library has been published three years and the Port Folio one; an individual may now form a club by himself, and by paying for the past three years and the volumes for 1836 of the Library, and the Port Folio for 1835 and 1836, the whole can be had for $30 00. For this amount of matter may be procured which public approbation has stamped as truly valuable and unique for its kind. This privilege must, however, be of brief continuance.

Address, post paid,
ADAM WALDIE,
Emerald, two doors south of 'Chesnut street,' Philad.

The Museum of Foreign Literature and Science, price $6 00 per annum, the Library and Port Folio, will be still supplied for $12 00.

Oct. 8.

when the first bank of the United States was created, they were regarded as an incidental accommodation; not one which the federal government was bound, or could be called upon to furnish. This accommodation is now, indeed, after a lapse of not many years, demanded from it as among its first duties; and an omission to aid and regulate commercial exchange, is treated as a ground of loud and serious complaint. Such results only serve to exemplify the constant desire, among some of our citizens, to enlarge the powers of the Government, and extend its control to subjects with which it should not interfere. They can never justify the creation of an institution to promote such objects. On the contrary they justly excite among the community a more diligent inquiry into the character of those operations of trade, towards which it is desired to extend such peculiar favors.

The various transaction which bear the name of domestic exchanges, differ essentially in their nature, operation, and utility. One class of them consists of bills of exchange, drawn for the purpose of transferring actual capital from one part of the country to another, or to anticipate the proceeds of property actually transmitted. Bills of this description are highly useful in the movements of trade, and well deserve all the encouragement which can rightfully be given to them. Another class is made up of bills of exchange, not drawn to transfer actual capital, nor on the credit of property transmitted, but to create fictitious capital, partaking at once of the character of notes discounted in bank, and of bank notes in circulation, and swelling the mass of paper credits to a vast extent in the most objectionable manner.

These bills have formed, for the last few years, a large proportion of what are termed the domestic exchanges of the country, serving as the means of usurious profit, and constituting the most unsafe and precarious paper in circulation. This species of traffic, instead of being upheld, ought to be discountenanced by the Government and the People.

In transferring its funds from place to place, the Government is on the same footing with a private citizen, and may resort to the same legal means. It may do so through the medium of bills drawn by itself, or purchased from others; and in these operations it may, in a manner undoubtedly constitutional and legitimate, facilitate and assist exchanges of individuals founded on real transactions of trade. The extent to which this may be done, and the best means of effecting it, are entitled to the fullest consideration.—This has been bestowed by the Secretary of the Treasury, and his views will be submitted to you in his report.

But it was not designed by the Constitution that the Government should assume the management of domestic or foreign exchange. It is indeed authorised to regulate by law the commerce between the States, and to provide a general standard of value, or medium of exchange, in gold and silver; but it is not its province to aid individuals in the transfer of their funds, otherwise than through the facilities afforded by the Post Office Department. As justly might it be called on to provide for the transportation of their merchandize. These are operations of trade. They ought to be conducted by those who are interested in them, in the same manner that the incidental difficulties of other pursuits are encountered by other classes of citizens. Such aid has not been deemed necessary in other countries.—Throughout Europe, the domestic as well as the foreign exchanges, are carried on by private houses, often, if not generally, without the assistance of banks. Yet they extend throughout distinct sovereignties, and far exceeded in amount the real exchanges of the U. States. There is no reason why our own may not be conducted in the same manner, with equal cheapness and safety.

Certainly this might be accomplished, if it were favored by those most deeply interested; and few can doubt that their own interest, as well as the general welfare of the country, would be promoted by leaving such a subject in the hands of those to whom it properly belong A system founded on private interest, enterprize and competition, without the aid of legislative grants or regulations by law, would rapidly prosper; it would be free from the influence of political agitation, and extend the same exemption to trade itself; and it would put an end to those complaints of neglect, partiality, injustice, and oppression, which are the unavoidable results of interference by the Government, in the proper concerns of individuals. All former attempts on the part of the Government to carry its legislation, in this respect, further than was designed by the Constitution, have in the end proved injurious, and have served only to convince the great body of the people, more and more, of the certain dangers of blending private interests with the operations of public business; & there is no reason to suppose that a repetition of them now would be more successful.

It cannot be concealed that there exists, in our community, opinions and feelings on this subject in direct opposition to each other. A large portion of them, combining great intelligence, activity, and influence, are no doubt sincere in their belief that the operations of trade ought to be assisted by such a connection; they regard a national bank as necessary for this purpose, and they are disinclined to every measure that does not tend, sooner or later, to the establishment of such an institution. On the other hand, a majority of the people are believed to be irreconcilably opposed to that measure; they consider such a concentration of power dangerous to their liberties; and many of them regard it as a violation of the Constitution. This collision of opinion has, doubtless, caused much of the embarrassment to which the commercial transactions of the country have lately been exposed.

Banking has become a political topic of the highest interest, and trade has suffered in the conflict of parties. A speedy termination of this state of things, however desirable, is scarcely to be expected. We have seen for nearly half a century, that those who advocate a national bank, by whatever motive they may be influenced, constitute a portion of our community too numerous to allow us to hope for an early abandonment of their favorite plan. On the other hand, they must indeed form an erroneous estimate of the intelligence and temper of the American people, who suppose that they have continued, on slight or insufficient grounds, their persevering opposition to such an institution; or that they can be induced by pecuniary pressure or by any other combination of circumstances, to surrender principles they have so long and so inflexibly maintained.

My own views of the subject are unchanged.—They have been repeatedly and unreservedly announced to my fellow citizens; who, with full knowledge of them, conferred upon me the two highest offices of the Government. On the last of these occasions, I felt it due to the people to apprize them distinctly, that, in the event of my election, I would not be able to co-operate in the re-establishment of a national bank.

To these sentiment, I have now only to add the expression of an increased conviction, that the re-establishment of such a bank, in any form, whilst it would not accomplish the beneficial purpose promised by its advocates, would impair the rightful supremacy of the popular will injure the caracter and diminish the influence of our political system, and bring once more into existence a concentrated moneyed power, hostile to the spirit and threatening the permanency, of our republican institutions.

Local banks have been employed for the deposite and distribution of the revenue, at all times partially, and, on three diffierent occasion, exclusively; first anterior to the establishment of the first Bank of the United States; secondly, in the interval between the termination of that institution and the charter of its sucessors; and, thirdly during limited period which has how so abruptly closed. The connection thus repeatedly attempted, proved unsatisfactory on each successive occasion, notwithstanding the various measures which were adopted to facilitate or insure its success. On the last occasion, in the year 1833, the employment of the state banks was guarded especially in every way which experience and caution could suggest, personal security was required for the safe-keeping and prompt payment of the moneys to be received and full return of their condition were from time to time, to be made by the depositories. In the first stage the measure was eminently successful, notwithstanding the violent opposition of the Bank of the United States, and the unceasing efforts made to overthrow it. The selected banks performed with fidelity, and without any embarrassment to themselves or to the community, their engagements to the Government, and the system promised to be permanently useful. But when it becomes necessary, under the act of June, 1836, to withdraw from them the public money, for the purpose of placing in additional institutions, or of transferring it to the State, they found it, in many cases, inconvenient to comply with the demands of the Treasury, and numerous and pressing applications were made for indulgence or relief. As the instalments under the deposite law became payable, their own embarrassments, and the necessity under which they lay, of curtailing their discounts and calling in their debts, increased the general distress, and contributed with other causes, to hasten the revulsion in which, at length, they in common with the other banks, were fatally involved.

Under these circumstances, it becomes our solemn duty to enquire whether there are not, in any connection between the Government and banks of issue, evils of great magnitude, inherent in its very nature, and against which no precautions can effectually guard.

Unforeseen in the organization of the Government, and forced on the Treasury by early necessities, the practice of employing banks, was, in truth from the beginning, more a measure of emergency than of sound policy. When we started into existence as a nation, in addition to the burdens of the new Government, we assumed all the large but honorable load of debt which was the price of our liberty; but we hesitated to weigh down the infant industry of the country by resorting to adequate taxation for the necessary revenue. The facilities of banks, in return for the privileges they acquired, were promptly offered, and perhaps too readily received, by an embarrassed Treasury.—During the long continuance of a national debt, and the intervening difficulties of a foreign war, the connection was continued from motives of convenience; but these causes have long since passed away. We have no emergencies that make banks necessary to aid the wants of the Treasury; we have no load of national debt to provide for, and we have on actual deposite a large surplus. No public interest therefore, now requires the renewal of a connection that circumstances have dissolved The complete organization of our Government, the abundance of our resources, the general harmony which prevails between the different States, and with foreign Powers, all enable us now to select the system most consistent with the Constitution, and most conducive to the public welfare. Should we, then, connect the Treasury for a fourth time, with the local banks it can only be under the conviction that past failures have arisen from accidental, not inherent defects.

A danger, difficult, if not impossible to be avoided in such an arrangement, is made strikingly evident in the very event by which it has now been defeated. A sudden act of the banks intrusted with the funds of the people, deprives the Treasury, without fault or agency of the Government, of the ability to pay its creditors in the currency they have by law a right to demand. This circumstance no fluctuation of commerce could have produced, if the public revenue had been collected in the legal currency, and kept in that from by the officers of the Treasury. The citizen whose money was in bank receives it back, since the suspension, at a sacrifice in its amount; whilst he who kept it in the legal currency of the country, and in his own possession, pursues, without loss, the current of his business. The Government, placed in the situation of the former, is involved in embarrassments it could not have suffered had it pursued the course of the latter. These embarrassments are, moreover, augmented by those salutary and just laws which forbid it to use a depreciated currency, and, by so doing, take from the Government the ability which individuals have, of accommodating their transactions to such a catastrophe

A system which can, in a time of profound peace, when there is a large revenue laid by, thus suddenly prevent the application and the use of the money of the people, in the manner and for the objects they have directed, cannot be wise; but who can think, without painful reflection, that, under it, the same unforeseen events might have befallen us in the midst of a war, and taken from us, at the moment when most wanted, the use of those very means which were treasured up to promote the national welfare and guard our national rights? To such embarrassments and to such dangers will this Government be always exposed, whilst it takes the moneys raised for, and necessary to, the public service, out of the hands of its own officers, and converts them into a mere right of action against corporations entrusted with the possession of them. Nor can such results be effectually guarded against in such a system, without investing the Executive with a control over the banks themselves, whether State or National, that might with reason, be objected to. Ours is, probably, the only Government in the wold that is liable, in the management of its fiscal concerns, to occurrences like these. But this imminent risk is not the only danger attendant on the surrender of the public money to the custody and control of local corporations. Though the object is aid to the Treasury, its effect may be to introduce into the operations of the Government, influences the most subtle founded on interests the most selfish.

The use by the banks, for their own benefit, of the money deposited with them, has received the sanction of the Government from the commencement of this connection. The money received from the people, instead of being kept till it is needed for their use, is, in consequence of this authority, a fund, on which discounts are made for the profit of those who happen to be owners of stock in the banks selected as depositories. The supposed but often exaggerated advantages of such a boon will always cause it to be sought for with avidity. I will not stop to consider on whom the patronage incident to it is to be conferred; whether the selection and control be trusted to Congress or to the Executive, either will be subjected to appeals made in every form which the sagacity of interest can suggest. The banks, under such a system, are stimulated to make the most of their fortunate acquisition; the deposites are treated as an increase of capital; loans and circulation are rashly augmented, and, when the public exigencies require a return, it is attended with embarrassments not provided for, nor foreseen. Thus banks that thought themselves most fortunate when the public funds were received, find themselves most embarrassed when the season of payment suddenly arrives.

Unfortunately, too, the evils of the system are not limited to the banks. It stimulates a general rashness of enterprize, and aggravates the fluctuations of commerce and the currency. This result was strikingly exhibited during the operations of the late deposite system, and especially in the purchases of public lands.—The order which ultimately directed the payment of gold and silver in such purchases, greatly checked, but could not altogether prevent, the evil. Specie was indeed more difficult to be procured than the notes which the banks could themselves create at pleasure; but still, being obtained from them as a loan, and returned as a deposite, which they were again at liberty to use, it only passed round the circle with diminished speed. This operation could not have been performed, had the funds of the Government gone into the Treasury, to be regularly disbursed, and not into banks, to be loaned out for their own profit, while they were permitted to substitute for it a credit in account.

In expressing these sentiments, I desire not to undervalue the benefits of a salutary credit to any branch of enterprize. The credit bestowed on probity and industry is the just reward of merit, and an honorable incentive to further acquisition. None oppose it who love their country and understand its welfare. But when it is unduly encouraged—when it is made to inflame the public mind with the temptations of sudden and unsubstantial wealth—when it turns industry into paths that lead sooner or later to disappointment and distress,—it becomes liable to censure, and needs correction. Far from helping probity and industry, the ruin to which it leads falls most severely on the great laboring classes, who are thrown suddenly out of employment, and by the failure of magnificent schemes never intended to enrich them, are deprived in a moment of their only resource. Abuses of credit and excesses in speculation will happen in despite of the most salutary law; no Government perhaps can altogether prevent them; but surely every Government can refrain from contributing the stimulus that calls them into life.

Since, therefore, experience has shown, that to lend the public money to the local banks, is hazardous to the operations of the Government, at least of doubtful benefit to the institutions themselves—and productive of disastrous derangement in the business and currency of the country, is it the part of wisdom again to renew the connection?

It is true that such on agency is in many respects convenient to the Treasury, but is not indispensable. A limitation of the expenses of the Government to its actual wants, and of the revenue to those expenses, with convenient means for its prompt application to the purposes for which it was raised, are the objects which we should seek to accomplish. The collection, safe-keeping, transfer and disbursement of the public money, can, it is believed, be well managed by officers of the Government. Its collection, and, to a great extent, its disbursement also, have indeed been hitherto conducted solely by them; neither National nor State banks, when employed, being requred to do more than keep it safely while in their custody, and transfer and pay it in such portions and at such times as the Treasury shall direct.

Surely banks are not more able than the Government to secure the money in their possession against accident, violence, or fraud.—The assertion that they are so, must assume that a vault in a bank is stronger than a vault in the Treasury; and that directors, cashiers and clerks, not selected by the Government, nor under its control, are more worthy of confidence than officers selected from the people and responsible to the Government; officers bound by official oaths and bonds for a faithful performance of their duties, and constantly subject to the supervision of Congress.

The difficulties of transfer, and the aid heretofore rendered by banks, have been less than is usually supposed. The actual accounts show that by far the larger portion of payments is made within short or convenient distances from the places of collection; and the whole number of warrants issued at the Treasury in the year 1834—a year, the results of which will it is believed afford a safe test for the future—fell short of five thousand, or an average of less than one daily for each state; in the city of New York they did not average more than two a day, and at the city of Washington only four.

The difficulties heretofore existing are, moreover, daily lessened by an increase in the cheapness and facility of communication; and it may be asserted with confidence, that the necessary transfers, as well as the safe-keeping and disbursements of the public moneys, can be with safety and convenience accomplished through the agencies of Treasury officers. This opinion has been, in some degree, confirmed by actual experience since the discontinuance of the banks as fiscal agents, in May last; a period which, from the embarrassments in commercial intercourse, presented obstacles as great as any that may be hereafter apprehended.

The manner of keeping the public money since that period, is fully stated in the report of the Secretary of the Treasury. That officer also suggests the propriety of assigning, by law, certain additional duties to existing

with, will gain a corps of friends in his new enterprise, and line his pockets to some purpose with the "needful." Very well. We are glad of it. The sketch under our notice head is by Mr. Neal, and is in his inimitable style. We hope to be able to treat our friends often to such exquisite touches of sly and quiet humour.—*Southern Courier.*

ments which each number will contain—and the general interest it will afford must be enhanced by this arrangement.

☞ Address, CHARLES ALEXANDER, Athenian Buildings, Franklin Place, Philadelphia.

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establishments and officers, which, with the modifications and subsidiaries referred to by him, will, he thinks, enable the Department to continue to perform this branch of the public service, without any material addition either to their number or to the present expence.—The extent of the business to be transacted has already been stated; and in respect to the amount of money with which the officers employed would be entrusted at any one time, it appears that *assuming a balance* of five millions to be at all times kept in the Treasury, and the whole of it left in the hands of the collectors and receivers, the proportion of each would not exceed an average of thirty thousand dollars but that, deducting one million for the use of the mint, and assuming the remaining four millions to be in the hands of one-half of the present number of officers—a supposition deemed more likely to correspond with the fact—the sum in the hands of each would still be less than the amount of most of the bonds now taken from most of the receivers of public money. Every apprehension, however, on the subject, either in respect to the the safety of the money, or the faithful discharge of these fiscal transactions, may, it appears to me, be effectually removed by adding to the present means of the Treasury the establishment by law at a few important points, of officers for the deposite and disbursement of such portions of the public revenue as cannot, with obvious safety and convenience, be left in the possession of the collecting officers until paid over by them to the public creditors.—Neither the amount retained in their hands, nor those deposited in the offices, would, in an ordinary condition of the revenue, be larger in most cases than those often under the control of disbursing officers of the Army and Navy, and might be made entirely safe, by requiring such securities, and exercising such controlling supervision, as Congress may by law prescribe. The principal officers whose appointments would become necessary under this plan, taking the largest number suggested by the Secretary of the Treasury, would not exceed ten; nor the additional expenses, at the same estimate, sixty thousand dollars a year.

There can be no doubt of the obligation of those who are entrusted with the affairs of Government, to conduct them with as little cost to the nation as is consistent with the public interest, and it is to Congress and ultimately to the people to decide whether the benefits to be derived from keeping our fiscal concerns apart, and severing the connection which has hitherto existed between the Government and banks, offer sufficient advantages to justify the necessary expenses. If the object to be accomplished is deemed important to the future welfare of the country, I cannot allow myself to believe that the addition to the public expenditure of comparatively so small an amount as will be necessary to effect it, will be objected to by the people.

It will be seen by the report of the Postmaster General, herewith communicated, that the fiscal affairs of that Department have been successfully conducted since May last upon the principle of dealing only in the legal currency of the United States, and that it needs no legislation to maintain its credit and facilitate the management of its concerns, the existing laws being, in the opinion of that officer, ample for those objects.

Difficulties will doubtless be encountered for a season, and increased services required from the public functionaries; such are usually incident to the commencement of every system, but they will be greatly lessened in the progress of its operations.

The power and influence supposed to be connected with the custody and disbursement of the public money, are topics on which the public mind is naturally and, with propriety, peculiarly sensitive. Much has been said on them, in reference to the proposed seperation of the Government from the banking institutions; and surely no one can object to any appeals or animadversions on the subject, which are consistent with facts, and evince a proper respect for the intelligence of the people.—If a Chief Magistrate may be allowed to speak for himself, on such a point, I can truly say, that to me nothing would be more acceptable, than the withdrawal from the Executive, to the greatest practicable extent, of all concern in the custody and disbursement of the public revenue: not that I would shrink from any responsibility cast upon me by the duties of my office, but because it is my firm belief, that its capacity for usefulness is in no degree promoted by the possession of any patronage not actually necessary to the performance of those duties. But under our present form of Government, the intervention of the Executive officers in the custody and disbursement of the public money seems to be unavoidable, and before it can be admitted that the influence or power of the Executive would be increased by dispensing with the agency of banks, the nature of that intervention in such an agency must be carefully regarded, and a comparison must be instituted between its extent in the two cases.

Of my own duties under the existing laws, when the banks suspended specie payments, I could not doubt. Directions were immediately given to prevent the reception into the Treasury of any thing but gold and silver or its equivalent; and every practicable arrangement was made to preserve the public faith, by similar or equivalent payments to the public creditors. The revenue from lands had been for some time substantially so collected, under the order issued by the direction of my predecessor. The effects of that order had been so salutary, and its forecast in regard to the increasing insecurity of bank paper had become so apparent, that even before the catastrophe, I had resolved not to interfere with its operation. Congress is now to decide whether the revenue shall continue to be so collected or not.

The receipt into the Treasury, of bank notes, not redeemable in specie on demand, will not, I presume, be sanctioned. It would destroy, without the excuse of war or public distress, that equality of imports, and identity of commercial regulation, which lie at the foundation of our Confederacy, and would offer to each State a direct temptation to increase its foreign trade, by depreciating the currency received for duties in its ports. Such a proceeding would also, in a great degree, frustrate the policy, so highly cherished, of infusing into our circulation a larger proportion of the precious metals; a policy, the wisdom of which none can doubt, though there may be different opinions as to the extent to which it should be carried. Its results have been already too auspicious, and its success is too closely interwoven with the future prosperity of the country, to permit us for a moment to contemplate its abandonment. We have seen, under its influence, our specie augmented beyond eighty millions, our coinage increased so as to make that of gold amount, between August, 1834, and December, 1836, to ten millions of dollars; exceeding the whole coinage at the mint during the thirty-one previous years. The prospect of further improvement continued without abatement, until the moment of the suspension of specie payments. This policy has now indeed been suddenly checked, but is still far from being overthrown. Amidst all conflicting theories, one position is undeniable: the precious metals will invariably disappear when there ceases to be a necessity for their use, as a circulating medium. It was in strict accordance with this truth, that whilst, in the month of May last, they were every where seen, and were current for all ordinary purposes, they disappeared from circulation the moment the payment of specie was refused by the banks, and the community tacitly agreed to dispense with its employment. Their place was supplied by a currency exclusively of paper, and, in many cases, of the worst description. Already are the bank notes now in circulation greatly depreciated, and they fluctuate in value between one place and another; thus diminishing and making uncertain the worth of property and the price of labor, and failing to subserve, except at a heavy loss, the purposes of business. With each succeeding day the metallic currency decreases; by some it is hoarded in the natural fear, that once parted with, it cannot be replaced; while by others it is diverted from its more legitimate uses, for the sake of gain. Should Congress sanction this condition of things, by making irredeemable paper money receivable in payment of public dues, a temporary check to a wise and salutary policy will, in all probability, be converted into its absolute destruction.

It is true that bank notes actually convertible into specie may be received in payment of the revenue, without being liable to all these objections, and that such a course may, to some extent, promote individual convenience; an object always to be considered where it does not conflict with the principles of our Government, or the general welfare of the country. If such notes only were received, and always under circumstances allowing their early presentation for payment, and if, at short and fixed periods, they were converted into specie, to be kept by the officers of the Treasury, some of the most serious obstacles to their reception would perhaps be removed. To retain the notes in the Treasury, would be to renew, under another form, the loans of public money to the banks, and the evils consequent thereon.

The revenue can only be collected by officers appointed by the President, with the advice and consent of the Senate. The public moneys, in the *first instance, must, therefore, in all cases,* pass through hands selected by the Executive. Other *officers appointed in the same way, or, as in some* cases, by the President alone must also be entrusted *with them when drawn for the purpose of* disbursement. It is thus seen that, even when banks are employed, the public funds must twice pass through the hands of Executive officers. Besides this, the head of the Treasury Department, who also holds his office at the pleasure of the President, and some other officers of the same department, must necessarily be invested with more or less power in the selection, continuance and supervision of the banks that may be employed. The question is then narrowed to the single point, whether, in the intermediate stage between the collection and disbursement of the public money, the agency of banks is necessary to avoid a dangerous extension of the patronage and influence of the Executive! But is it clear that the connection of the Executive with powerful moneyed institutions, capable of ministering to the interests of men in points where they are most accessible to corruption, is less liable to abuse than his constitutional agency in the appointment and control of the few public officers required by the proposed plan! Will the public money, when in their hands, be necessarily exposed to any improper interference on the part of the Executive? May it not be hoped that a prudent fear of public jealousy and disapprobation, in a matter of peculiarly exposed to them, will deter him from any such interference, even if higher motives be found inoperative! May not Congress so regulate, by law, the duty of those officers, and subject it to such supervision and publicity, as to prevent the possibility of any serious abuse on the part of the Executive! and is there equal room for such supervision and publicity in a connection with banks, acting under the shield of corporate immunities, and conducted by persons irresponsible to the Government and the people! It is believed that a considerate and candid investigation of these questions will result in the conviction, that the proposed plan is far less liable to objection, on the score of Executive patronage and control, than any bank agency that has been, or can be, devised.

With these views, I leave to Congress the measures necessary to regulate, in the present emergency, the safe-keeping and transfer of the public moneys. In the performance of constitutional duty, I have stated to them, without reserve, the result of my own reflections. The subject is of great importance; and one on which we can scarcely expect to be as united in sentiment as we are in interest. It deserves a full and free discussion, and cannot fail to be benefited by a dispassionate comparison of opinions. Well aware myself of the duty of *reciprocal concession among the co*ordinate branches of the Government, I can promise a reasonable spirit of co-operation, so far as it can be indulged in without the surrender of constitutional objections, which I believe to be well founded. Any system that may be adopted should be subjected to the fullest legal provision, so as to leave nothing to the Executive but what is necessary to the discharge of the duties imposed on him; and whatever plan may be ultimately established, my own part shall be so discharged as to give it a fair trial, and the best prospect of success.

The character of the funds to be received and disbursed in the transactions of the Government, likewise demands your most careful consideration.

There can be no doubt that those who framed and adopted the Constitution, having in immediate view the depreciated paper of the Confederacy—of which five hundred dollars in paper were, at times, only equal to one dollar in coin—intended to prevent the recurrence of similar evils, so far at least as related to the transactions of the new Government. They gave to Congress express powers to coin money, and to regulate the value thereof, and of foreign coin; they refused to give it power to establish corporations—the agents, then as now, chiefly employed to create a paper currency; they prohibited the States from making any thing but gold and silver a legal tender in payment of debts; and the first Congress directed, by positive law, that the revenue should be received in nothing but gold and silver.

Public exigency at the outset of the Government, without direct legislative authority, led to the use of banks as fiscal aids to the Treasury. In admitted deviation from the law, at the same period, and under the same exigency, the Secretary of the Treasury received their notes in payment of duties. The sole ground on which the practice, thus commenced, was then, or has since, been justified, is the certain, immediate and convenient exchange of such notes for specie. The Government did indeed receive the inconvertible notes of State banks during the difficulties of war; and the community submitted without a murmur to the unequal taxation and multiplied evils of which such a course was productive. With the war, this indulgence ceased, and the banks were obliged again to redeem their notes in gold and silver.—The Treasury, in accordance with previous practice, continued to dispense with the currency required by the act of 1789, and took the notes of banks in full confidence of their being paid in specie on demand; and Congress, to guard against the slightest violation of this principle, have declared, by law, that if notes are paid in the transactions of the Government, it must be under such circumstances as to enable the holder to convert them into specie without depreciation or delay.

It is, however, a mistaken impression, that any large amount of specie is required for public payments. Of the *seventy or eighty millions* now estimated to be in the country, ten millions would be abundantly sufficient for that purpose, provided an accumulation of a large amount of revenue, beyond the necessary wants of the Government, be hereafter prevented. If to these considerations be added the facilities which will arise from enabling the Treasury to satisfy the public creditors, by its drafts or notes received in payment of the public dues, it may be safely assumed that no motive of convenience to the citizens requires the reception of bank paper.

To say that the refusal of paper money by the Government, introduces an unjust discrimination between the currency received by it, and that used by individuals in their ordinary affairs, is, in my judgment, to view it in a very erroneous light. The Constitution prohibits the States from making any thing but gold and silver a tender in the payment of debts, and thus secures to every citizen a right to demand payment in the legal currency. To provide by law that the Government will only receive its dues in gold and silver, is not to confer on it any peculiar privilege; but merely to place it on an equality with the citizen, by reserving to it a right secured to him by the Constitution. It is doubtless for this reason that the principle *has been sanctioned by successive laws*, from the time of the first Congress under the Constitution down to the last. Such precedents, never objected to and proceeding from such sources, afford a decisive answer to the imputation of inequality or injustice.

But, in fact, the measure is one of restriction, not of favour. To forbid the public agent to receive in payment any other than a certain kind *of money*, is to *refuse him* a discretion possessed by every citizen. It may be left to whose who have the management of their own transactions, to make their own terms; but no such discretion should be given to him who acts merely as an agent of the people, who is to collect what the law acquires, and to pay the appropriations it makes. When bank notes are redeemed on demand, there is then no discrimination in reality, for the individual who receives them may, at his option, substitute the specie for them; he takes them for convenience or choice. When *they are not so redeemed*, it will scarcely be contended that their receipt and payment, by a public officer, should be permitted, though none deny that right to an individual; if it were, the effect would be most injurious to the public, since their officer could make none of those arrangements to meet or guard against the depreciation, which an individual is at liberty to do. Nor can inconvenience to the community be alleged as an *objection to such a regulation*. Its object and motive are their convenience and welfare.

If, at a moment of simultaneous and unexpected suspension by the banks, it adds something to the many embarrassments of that proceeding, yet these are far overbalanced by its direct tendency to produce a wider circulation of gold and silver, to improve the general currency, and thus to prevent altogether such occurrences, and the other and far greater evils that attend them.

It may, indeed, be questioned whether it is not for the interest of the banks themselves that the Government should not receive their paper. They would be conducted with more caution, and on sounder principles. By using specie only in its transactions, the Government would create a demand for it; which would, to a great extent, prevent its exportation, and by keeping it in circulation, maintain a broader and safer basis for the paper currency. That the banks would thus be rendered more sound and the community more safe, cannot admit of a doubt.

The foregoing views, it seems to me, do but fairly carry out the provisions of the Federal Constitution in relation to the currency, as far as relates to the public revenue. At the time that instrument was framed, there were but three or four banks in the United States; and had the extension of the banking *system*, and the evils growing out of it, been foreseen, they would probably have been specially guarded against. The same policy which led to the prohibition of bills of credit by the States, would, doubtless, in that event, have also interdicted their issue as currency in any other form. The Constitution, however, contains no such prohibition; and since the States have exercised, for nearly half a century, the power *to regulate the business of banking*, it is not to be expected that it will be abandoned.—The whole matter is now under discussion before the proper tribunal—the people of the States.

Never before has the public mind been so thoroughly awakened to a proper sense of its importance; never has the subject, in all its bearings, been submitted to so searching an inquiry. It would be distrusting the intelligence and virtue of the people to doubt the speedy and efficient adoption of such measures of reform as the public good demands. All that can rightfully be done by the Federal Government, to promote the accomplishment of that important object, will, without doubt, be performed.

In the meantime, it is our duty to provide all the remedies against a depreciated paper currency which the Constitution enables us to afford.—The Treasury Department, on several former occasions, has suggested the propriety and importance of a uniform law concerning bankrupcies of corporations, and other bankers. Through the instrumentality of such a law, a salutary check *may doubtless be imposed on the issues of paper* money, and an effectual remedy given to the citizen in a way at once equal in all parts of the Union, and fully authorized by the Constitution.

The indulgence granted by Executive authority in the payment of bonds, for duties, has been already mentioned. Seeing that the immediate enforcement of these obligations would subject a large and highly respectable portion of our citizens *to great sacrifices*, and believing that a temporary postponement could be made without detriment to other interests, and with increased certainty of ultimate payment, I did not hesitate to comply with the request that was made of me.—The terms allowed are, to the full extent, as liberal as any that are to be found in the practice of the Executive Department. It remains for Congress to decide whether a further postponement may not with propriety be allowed, and, if so, their legislation upon the subject is respectfully invited.

The report of the Secretary of the Treasury will exhibit the condition of these debts; the extent and effect of the present indulgence; the probable result of its further extension on the state of the Treasury, and every other fact necessary to a full consideration of the subject. Similar information is communicated in regard to such depositories of the public moneys as are indebted to the *Government, in order that Congress may* also adopt the proper measures in regard to them.

The receipts and expenditures for the first half of the year, and an estimate of those for the residue, will be laid before you by the Secretary of the Treasury. In his report of December last, it was estimated that the current receipts would fall short of the expenditures by about three millions of dollars. It will be seen that the difference will *be much greater. This is to be attributed* not only to the occurrence of greater pecuniary embarrassments in the business of the country than those which were then predicted, and consequently, a greater diminution in the revenue, but also to the fact that the appropriations exceeded by nearly six millions, the amount which was asked for in the estimates then submitted. The sum necessary for the service of the year beyond the probable receipts, and the amount which it was intended should be reserved in the Treasury at the commencement of the year, will be about six millions. If the whole of the reserved balance be not at once applied to the current expenditures, but four millions be still kept in the Treasury, as seems most expedient, for the uses of the mint, and to meet contingencies, the sum needed will be ten millions.

In making this estimate, the receipts are calculated on the supposition of some further extension *of the indulgence granted in the payment of* bonds for duties, which will affect the amount of the revenue for the present year to the extent of two and a half millions.

It is not proposed to procure the required amount by loans or increased taxation. There are now in the Treasury nine millions three hundred and sixty seven thousand two hundred and fourteen dollars, directed by the act of the 23d of June, 1836, to be deposited with the States in October next. This sum, if so deposited, will be subject, under the law, to be recalled, if needed, to defray existing appropriations; and as it is now evident that the whole, or the principal part of it, will be wanted for that purpose, it appears most proper that the deposite should be withheld. Until the amount can be collected from the banks, Treasury notes may be temporarily issued, to be gradually redeemed as it is received.

I am aware that this course may be productive of *inconvenience to many of the States. Re*lying upon the acts of Congress which held out to them the strong probability, if not the certainty, of receiving this instalment, they have in some instances adopted measures with which its retention may seriously interfere. That such a condition of things should have occurred is much to be regretted. It is not the least among the unfortunate results of the disasters of the times; *and it is for Congress to devise a remedy*, if there be one. The money being indispensable to the wants of the Treasury, it is difficult to conceive upon what principle of justice or expediency its application to that object can be avoided. To recall any portions of the sums already deposited with the States, would be more inconvenient and less efficient. To burden the country with increased taxation, when there is in fact a large *surplus revenue*, would be unjust and unwise; to raise money by loans under such circumstances, and thus to commence a new national debt, would scarcely be sanctioned by the American people.

The plan proposed will be adequate to all our fiscal operations, during the remainder of the year. Should it be adopted, the Treasury, aided by the ample resources of the country, will be able to discharge, punctually, every pecuniary obligation. For the future, all that is needed will

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THE CULTIVATOR,
A MONTHLY PUBLICATION, COMPRISING 200 PAGES IN A VOLUME, DEVOTED TO THE IMPROVEMENT OF THE SOIL AND THE MIND.

THE Conductor tenders his acknowledgments to gentlemen, for their kind offices in extending the circulation of the CULTIVATOR, and respectfully solicits the continuance of their good will. Putting out of the question our personal contributions, of the merits of which it does not become us to speak, we venture to say, there is no periodical of its price, that contains more matter directly useful to the great agricultural interest, than is to be found in the columns of the Cultivator. *One* volume contains as much matter, by printer's computation, as *five* ordinary duodecimos, which sell at 75 to 125 cents each. If, then, as we believe, the paper is both cheap and useful, and calculated to promote improvement in the business of husbandry, every gentleman may benefit his community, by a moderate effort to extend *its circulation*. We plead not for ourselves, but for the great interest which it is our pride and pleasure to serve.

☞ The entire Series of the Cultivator will be sent to order, at 50 cts. the volume, stitched, or $2 for the three volumes bound together. 11 vols. for $5.

☞ Subscriptions to the above work received by A. COWAN,
Annapolis.

SAINT-MARY'S COUNTY COURT,
March Term, 1837.

ORDERED BY THE COURT, That the creditors of Benedict Gibson, a petitioner for the benefit of the Insolvent Laws of this state, be and appear before the County Court to be held at Leonard Town, in and for Saint-Mary's county, on the first Monday of August next, to file allegations, if any they have, and to recommend a permanent trustee for their benefit.

By order, JO. HARRIS, Clk.
True copy, JO. HARRIS, Clk.
of St. Mary's County Court.

May 11. 3m.

A BY-LAW
Relating to Dogs in the City of Annapolis.
[Passed July 10, 1837.]

SECTION 1. Be it established and ordained by the Mayor, Recorder, Aldermen, and Common Council of the city of Annapolis, and the authority of the same, That from and after the fifteenth day of July instant, it shall not be lawful for any dog to go at large within the limits of this city, or its precincts, without a collar, on which shall be written and inscribed the name of the owner, and that any dog or dogs so going at large, the owner or owners thereof shall pay a fine of *one dollar for every* male dog, and a fine of three dollars for every female dog, to be recovered as other fines are, the one half to the informer, the other to the use of the Corporation.

Sec 2. And be it further established and ordained, That if any dog or dogs shall be suffered to go at large a second time, the owner or owners thereof shall be again subjected to the fine in the manner pointed out in the preceding section, and in addition thereto it shall be the duty of the City Constables to kill such dog or dogs, and for each and every dog killed in pursuance of this by-law, the constable killing the same shall be entitled to the sum of fifty cents.

Sec 3. And be it further established and ordained, That if any person or persons shall, under pretext of executing this ordinance, kill or in anywise injure any dog which may have on a collar, or be at the time on the owners premises, he shall be subject to a fine of twenty dollars, to be recovered in like manner as other fines and forfeitures, and to be paid to the informer.

JOHN MILLER, Mayor.

July 20.

F. M. JARBOE

HAS removed his Magistrates Office near the Market House and only a few steps below the Post Office, where his friends and others will find him ever ready to attend to their business with fidelity and despatch.

Fourth Year of Waldie's Library.

BOOKS BY MAIL.

PROSPECTUS OF TWO NEW VOLUMES FOR 1836.

THREE years have now elapsed since the proprietor of Waldie's Select Circulating Library laid before the public his original prospectus for a valuable library, the great features of which were cheapness, and the facility of a rapid transportation by mail. The most ample success has attended the enterprise, and the effects upon the reading community, it is believed, have been wholesome.

The fourth year will commence on the first Tuesday of January, 1836, at which period it will be necessary to determine the additional amount of copies to be printed, subscriptions being taken only from January of each year. The entire success of the Library is the best guarantee that can be given of its continuance. It was the first to supply books by mail at a mere per centage of their former cost; it has outlived more than thirty puerile attempts at imitation; and has now an extensive list of patrons who are of the most solid and valuable class of citizens in every part of the Union, as well as in foreign countries.

The object of Waldie's Library, its use and purpose, is enjoyment liberal and intellectual. To all who love a mental banquet, without being compelled to depend on places of public resort, this publication furnishes a most valuable desideratum, supplying polite literature of a character to enlarge and improve the mind. The time and attention of the editor, himself a reader from inclination as well as duty, are devoted to the procurement of works of an elevated standard of intellect which may be admitted into every family without hesitation by the most fastidious, and become a rallying point for all its members, promoting social belles lettres reading and conversation. The variety thus collected from the whole mass of published works, mostly new, embraces Biography, Novels, Voyages and Travels, Sketches, Tales, and Select History, personal memoirs of extraordinary individuals, and curious adventure &c &c. An amount equal to fifty *London duodecimo volumes* is thus annually furnished in weekly numbers, at a cost only equal to one of the London works. The plan thus embraces the whole range of popular literature, and the work has now become so universally diffused in every part of the Union as to form no inconsiderable portion of the literature of the country, and with which an acquaintance has become really necessary for those who mix in society.

The Library as now conducted disseminates books to all parts of the country in from *five to six weeks after their issue in London*. Five dollars per annum expended in this way will supply good reading for a whole circle or family; for a *cent an l a half a day*, postage included, a duodecimo book is sent every week, making in the course of the year more than three volumes of Rees's Cyclopedia. One volume of the Library, containing from fifteen to twenty entire works, can be bound at an expense little exceeding that of binding either separately, and constitutes a concentrated collection forming a never failing resource of amusement and instruction, and which must always be worth the price that has been paid for it. The most ample testimony has been spontaneously afforded that this work has contributed to the pleasure of thousands, who, but for the resource it afforded, must have been left with minds unoccupied, or thrown into unprofitable and uncongenial society. This immense supply of periodical reading has thus been welcomed every where as a means of improvement, and a substitute for the small talk or idle listlessness so apt to employ a large portion of the time of the many.

Waldie's Library is published every Tuesday, accompanied by a cover of *four quarto* pages, entitled, The Journal of Belles Lettres, containing reviews of new books, literary intelligence of all kinds, tales, lists of new books, &c. thus combining the advantages of a Library, and the amusement of a magazine and newspaper; the whole for $5 00 per annum, or clubs of five individuals obtain five copies for $20 00, a deduction which pays the postage. *Payment always in advance.*

Waldie's Port Folio and Companion to the Library.

THIS periodical contains half as much matter as the Library, at half its price; or *both* are furnished to clubs of five for $6 00. Its contents consist of a reprint of the best matter from the London Magazines and Reviews, more especially Chamber's Edinburgh Journal. Its object is popular instruction and amusement, combined in such a manner as to enlist the feelings of every member of the social circle. It enjoys an extensive circulation; price to single subscribers not taking the Library, $2 50, postage paid.

*** A very limited number of complete sets of Library and Port Folio, at the original subscription price, may be had for a short period. The Library has been published *three* years and the Port Folio one; an individual may now form a club by himself, and by paying for the past three years and the volumes for 1836 of the Library, and the Port Folio for 1835 and 1836, who where can be had for $30 00. For this an amount of matter may be procured which public approbation has stamped as truly valuable and unique for its kind. This privilege must, however, be of brief continuance.

Address, post paid,

ADAM WALDIE,

Booksl, two doors south of Chesnut street, Philad.

The Museum of Foreign Literature and Science, price $6 00 per annum, the Library and Port Folio, will be all supplied for $12 00.

Oct. 8.

Be that caution and forbearance in appropriations which the diminution of the revenue requires, and which the complete accomplishment or great forwardness of many expensive national undertakings renders equally consistent with prudence and patriotic liberality.

The preceding suggestions and recommendations are submitted, in the belief that their adoption by Congress will enable the Executive Department to conduct our fiscal concerns with success, so far as their management has been committed to it. Whilst the objects and the means proposed to attain them are within its constitutional powers and appropriate duties, they will at the same time, it is hoped, by their necessary operation, afford essential aid in the transaction of individual concerns, and thus yield relief to the people at large in a form adapted to the nature of our Government. Those who look to the action of this Government for specific aid to the citizen to relieve embarrassments arising from losses by revulsions in commerce and credit, lose sight of the ends for which it was created, and the powers with which it is clothed. It was established to give security to us all, in our lawful and honourable pursuits, under the lasting safeguard of republican institutions. It was not intended to confer special favours on individuals, or on any classes of them; to create systems of agriculture, manufactures, or of trade, or to engage in them, either separately or in connexion with individual citizens or organized associations.

If its operations were to be directed for the benefit of any one class, equivalent favours must, in justice, be extended to the rest, and the attempt to bestow such favours with an equal hand or even to select those who should most deserve them, would never be successful. All communities are apt to look to Government for too much. Even in our own country, where its powers and duties are so strictly limited, we are prone to do so, especially at periods of sud en embarrassment and distress. But this ought not to be. The framers of our excellent Constitution, and the people who approved it with calm and sagacious deliberation, acted at the time on a sounder principle. They wisely judged that the less Government interferes with private pursuits, the better for the general prosperity. It is not its legitimate object to make men rich, or to repair, by direct grants of money or legislation in favour of particular pursuits, losses not incurred in the public service. This would be substantially to use the property of some for the benefit of others. But its real duty—that duty, the performance of which makes a good Government the most precious of human blessings—is to enact and enforce a system of general laws commensurate with, but not exceeding, the object of its establishment, and to leave every citizen and every interest to reap, under its benign protection, the rewards of virtue, industry and prudence.

I cannot doubt that on this, as on all similar occasions, the Federal Government will find its agency most conducive to the security and happiness of the people, when limited to the exercise of its conceded powers. In never assuming, even for a well meant object, such powers as were not designed to be conferred upon it, we shall in reality do most for the general welfare. To avoid every unnecessary interference with the pursuits of the citizen, will result in more benefit than to adopt measures which could not assist limited interests and are eagerly, but perhaps naturally, sought for, under the pressure of temporary circumstances. If, therefore, I refrain from suggesting to Congress any specific plan for regulating the exchanges of the country; relieving mercantile embarrassments, or interfering with the ordinary operations of foreign or domestic commerce, it is from a conviction that such measures are not within the constitutional province of the General Government, and that their adoption would not promote the real and permanent welfare of those they might be designed to aid.

The difficulties and distresses of the times, though unquestionably great, are limited in their extent, and cannot be regarded as affecting the permanent prosperity of the nation. Arising, in a great degree, from the transactions of foreign and domestic commerce, it is upon them that they have chiefly fallen The great agricultural interest has, in many parts of the country, suffered comparatively little; and, as if Providence intended to display the munificence of its goodness at the moment of our greatest need, and in direct contrast to the evils occasioned by the wayward ness of man, we have been blessed throughout our extended territory with a season of general health and of uncommon fruitfulness. The proceeds of our great staples will soon furnish the means of liquidating debts at home and abroad, and contribute equally to the revival of commercial activity, and the restoration of commercial credit The banks, established avowedly for its support, deriving their profits from it, and resting under obligations to it which cannot be overlooked, will feel at once the necessity and justice of uniting their energies with those of the mercantile interest. The suspension of specie payments at such a time and under such circumstances as we have lately witnessed, could not be other than a temporary measure; and we can scarcely err in believing that the period must soon arrive when all that are solvent will redeem their issues in gold and silver.

Dealings abroad naturally depend on resources and prosperity at home. If the debt of our merchants has accumulated, or their credit is impaired, these are fluctuations always incident to extensive or extravagant mercantile transactions. But the ultimate security of such obligations does not admit of question. They are guaranteed by the resources of a country, the fruits of whose industry afford abundant means of ample liquidation, and by the evident interest of every merchant to sustain a credit, hitherto high, by promptly applying these means for its preservation

I deeply regret that events have occurred which require me to ask your consideration of such serious topics. I could have wished that, in making my first communication to the assembled representatives of my country, I had nothing to dwell upon but the history of her unalloyed prosperity. Since it is otherwise, we can only feel more deeply the responsibility of the respective trusts that have been confided to us, and, under the pressure of difficulties, unite in invoking the guidance and aid of the Supreme Ruler of nations, and in labouring with zealous resolution to overcome the difficulties by which we are environed.

It is, under such circumstances, a high gratification to know, by long experience, that we act for a people to whom the truth, however unpromising, can always be spoken with safety; for the trial of whose patriotism no emergency is too severe, and who are sure never to desert a public functionary honestly labouring for the public good. It seems just that they should receive without delay, any aid in their embarrassments which your deliberations can afford. Coming directly from the midst of them, and knowing the course of events in every section of our country, from you may be best learned as well the extent and nature of those embarrassments, as the most desirable measures of relief.

I am aware, however, that it is not proper to detain you, at present, longer than may be demanded by the special object for which you are convened. To them, therefore, I have confined my communication; and, believing that it will not be your own wish to extend your deliberations beyond them, I reserve till the usual period of your annual meeting that general inform tion on the state of the Union which the Constitution requires me to give.

M. VAN BUREN.

WASHINGTON, 4th September 1837.

"A Mechanic" is received and will be attended to in our next.

CONGRESS.

Thirty eight Senators and 224 Representatives answered to their names, qualified, and took their seats on Monday last The Vice President R M JOHNSON, presided in the Senate of course.

Mr. HAIGHT, was elected Sergeant-at-Arms on the 3d ballot, receiving 25 votes. Mr. Wyer was his competitor.

In the House of Representatives, some conversation took place on a question started by Mr. MERCER, as to the validity of the election held in Mississippi; the two Representatives from that State replied with some warmth, and Mr. MERCER's motion after debate was laid upon the table, and the members proceeded to qualify and organize.

The ballots for Speaker were, for POLK, 116 for BELL, 103; scattering 5.

Mr. Franklin was re-elected Clerk without serious opposition, as were the other officers of the House.

On Tuesday at 12 o'clock the President's message was communicated.

In the Senate, Mr WRIGHT moved that the message and documents be printed, 5000 of the former and 1500 of the latter.

Mr. CLAY seconded the motion, and said he would have no objection to double and treble the number. He expressed his deep regret that the President, entertaining such views should have thought it necessary to call us here at this inconvenient season from our farms and employments.

Mr. BUCHANAN moved to amend by making the number 10,00.

Mr. WRIGHT accepted the amendment as a modification of his motion, and the motion was agreed to.

In the House, Mr. HAMER moved that 10,000 copies be printed, but accepted Mr. OWEN'S suggestion to make it 20,000. Ten thousand copies were ordered of the Report of the Secretary of the Treasury, which was also communicated.

The House then proceeded to ballot for Printer. Whole number of votes 240—necessary to a choice 116. Blair & Rives had 103; Gales & Seaton 100; Thomas Allen 22; Duff Green 1. Blank ballots 4.

Five ballotings took place with the same result, after which the House adjourned.

GEN'L RIPLEY, a member of Congress from Louisiana, has resigned his seat, in consequence of indisposition.

TAKE NOTICE.

THE undersigned will be absent from the city the ensuing winter—persons indebted to him are notified to call and settle ere the last week of the present month, otherwise all claims will be placed in the possession of the proper officer.

F. M. JARBOE.

N. B. Fifty-two vols. of "Harper's Family Library" for sale cheap—as also a collection of Novels, Romances, History, Poetry, Plays, &c. will be sold remarkably cheap.

Sept. 7.

NOTICE.

THE Commissioners for Anne-Arundel county will meet at the court house in the city of Annapolis, on TUESDAY, the 31st day of October next, for the purpose of settling with the supervisors of the roads, hearing appeals and making transfers, and transacting the ordinary business of the Levy Court.

By order,

R J. COWMAN, Clk.

Aug. 24 R tm.

PRINTING

Neatly executed at this Office.

To the Voters of Anne-Arundel County.

Gentlemen:—

I have been induced by what I believe to be the wishes of a large portion of the people of this county, and more particularly of the Sixth Election District, to offer myself as a Candidate to represent you in the next General Assembly of the State. The peculiar circumstances of the times, the political situation of our county, and the inflamed state of party spirit, which, forgetting its legitimate object, seeks now only the aggrandizement of its votaries, seem imperiously to demand that an effort should be made to place the guardianship of our public affairs in the care of those whose only object and motive can be the faithful performance of that trust. If therefore, I should be elected at the coming election, I shall proceed to the seat of government, untrammelled by party pledges, party engagements, or party views, and with the single determination of promoting the interest of the county, and the honour and welfare of the State.

ALFRED WARFIELD,

Lisbon.

NOTICE.

ALL persons owning Carriages of burthen and pleasure within the city of Annapolis, are hereby notified that the By-Laws of the Corporation require that LICENSES for the same shall be taken out on the first of September annually.

G. H. DUVALL, Clk.

Corp. Annapolis.

August 10.

CORN MEAL.

THE WIND-MILL of the subscriber at Annapolis, being now in good repair, and an attentive Miller employed, will receive Grain to be ground for toll.

Wanted, a YOKE OF GOOD OXEN, for which a reasonable price will be given

NICHS. BREWER, Jr.

May 25.

SECURITY AGAINST COUNTERFEITS.

DR. BRANDRETH has adopted the following plan to secure the GENUINE Brandreth Pills to the public. Every authorised agent must have the following Certificates of Agency, and it will be seen that a double forgery MUST be committed *before any one can procure* a forged certificate, and the person having it in his possession is equally liable with the forger. No one will chance ten years in the State Prison, for the sale of a box of counterfeit Brandreth Pills; at least I hope so.

Copy of Certificate of Agency.

BRANDRETH'S VEGETABLE UNIVERSAL PILLS.

Security against Counterfeits.

The within named R. R. Green, of Baltimore, is my appointed General Agent for the State of Maryland, Virginia, and District of Columbia, in the United States of America; and this letter, which is signed by me, *Benjamin Brandreth*, in my own hand writing—must also be signed by the within named General Agent, whose name will also appear in the principal papers of the United States.—This caution has become absolutely necessary to guard the public against the numerous counterfeits which are out of the above popular Medicine.

This letter will be renewed every twelve months, therefore should any alteration be made in the date, do not purchase, there is doubt. Signed,

B. BRANDRETH.

New York, January 1, 1837.

R. R. GREEN, Gen'l. Agent.

☞ BE IT KNOWN TO ALL MEN, that no DRUGGIST, or Drug Store Keeper, or any person in any wise connected with medicine, are allowed to sell the genuine BRANDRETH'S PILLS, although it is well known to Dr. B. that there is scarcely a Drug Store but what (TO THEIR ETERNAL SHAME BE IT SPOKEN) sell the Counterfeit article.

Purchaser! ask to see the Certificate of Agency—all who sell the genuine Brandreth's Pills have one.

CITIZENS OF ANNAPOLIS! you cannot use too much caution in purchasing the far famed BRANDRETH PILLS. Above all never get them from DRUG STORES. APOTHECARIES are not allowed to sell the GENUINE PILLS. If you procure the *Genuine* you will get a *Medicine* from which you will reap incalculable benefit, and you will look back to the day when first you heard the name of BRANDRETH as the most auspicious era of your human existence

BEWARE! O BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS! Purchase only of Mr Richard Wells, or of such persons as he may authorise to sell the Genuine Pills. Mr. Wells is the accredited Agent for Anne-Arundel county.

R. R. GREEN,

General Agent for Dr. Brandreth.

June 15 3m.

FOR SALE,

A FEMALE SERVANT for a term of years—Enquire at this office.

April 27.

TAXES! TAXES! TAXES!

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN to all persons who are indebted to the subscriber for TAXES, that immediate payment is required, and it is hoped that they will call and discharge the same, or be prepared to do so when called upon, if not, payment will be enforced according to law.

LEWIS N. SEWELL,

Collector of County and City Taxes.

August 24.

NOTICE.

THE OFFICERS FEES which have been delivered are collectable upon demand; being compelled by law to collect and pay over the same in sixty days from the delivery of said accounts, I hope that payment will be punctually made when called upon, if not I shall proceed to enforce payment according to law.

LEWIS N. SEWELL,

Deputy Sheriff.

August 24.

☞PEREMPTORY SALE.

BY virtue of a decree of the Court of Chancery of Maryland, the subscribers as Trustees, will offer at Public Sale on SATURDAY the 23d day of September next, at 12 o'clock M. at the Court House door in Prince Frederick Town, Calvert county, all the real estate of Thomas W. Harris deceased, remaining unsold, consisting of the tract or parcel of land on which the said Thomas W. Harris resided, in his lifetime, and at the time of his death, containing about

513 ACRES OF LAND,

situate in Calvert county, and distant about one and a half miles from Lower Marlborough. This farm is said to be well adapted to the growth of Wheat, Rye, Corn, Oats and Tobacco; has on it a comfortable Dwelling and all the necessary out houses.

THE TERMS OF SALE ARE—one third of the purchase money to be paid in cash on the day of sale, or ratification thereof by the Chancellor, one third in twelve months, and the balance in two years from the day of sale, the purchaser giving bonds with approved security, to secure the payment of the purchase money, with interest from the day of sale. On the payment of the purchase money, the trustees are authorised to convey the property to the purchaser in fee simple.

SOMERVILLE PINKNEY, } Trustees.
CHARLES F MAYER, }

August 31.—ts

PUBLIC SALE.

BY virtue of the last will and testament of George Barber, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased, and under the direction of the Orphans Court, the subscriber, as Executor, will on FRIDAY, the 15th day of September next, on the premises, at 11 o'clock, A. M. sell in fee simple, at Public Sale, the valuable

BRICK STORE, WAREHOUSE and LOT

on the wharf, at the end of Church street, in the city of Annapolis, late the property of George Barber aforesaid, and well known as the stand occupied until recently by the Messrs. Adam & John Miller. The terms of Sale are—One-fifth of the purchase money to be paid on the ratification of sale, and the balance in four equal semi-annual instalments, the whole to bear interest from the day of sale, and to be secured by bonds, with sureties to be approved of the subscriber. Persons desirous of examing the premises will call on Charles Barber, Esqr. or the subscriber.

A. RANDALL,

Executor of Geo. Barber.

August [illegible], 1837.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY virtue of a writ of fieri facias issued out of the Chancery Court, to me directed, at the suit of George McCeney, Eliza McCeney, and others, against the goods and chattels, lands and tenements, of Benjamin McCeney, I have seized and taken in execution all the right, title, estate, interest and claim, of the said Benjamin McCeney, either at law and in equity, to all that tract or parcel of Land in Anne-Arundel county, on the Patuxent river, on which the said Benjamin McCeney now resides, called Golden Rod Bottom, and Bradshaw's Purchase, or by whatsoever other name the same may be called, containing two hundred and sixty-eight acres of Land, more or less; also two Negro Men, and one Negro Woman, and five Horses—and I hereby give notice that on THURSDAY, the fourteenth day of September next, at 12 o'clock, M. at the residence of the said Benjamin McCeney, I shall proceed to sell the said property, so taken in execution, at Public Sale, to the highest bidder, for Cash, to satisfy the aforesaid execution.

JOHN S. SELBY, Sheriff

A. A. County.

August 24.

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with, will gain the hope of friends in his new enterprise, and line his pockets to some purpose with the "needful." Very well. We are glad of it. The sketch under our notice heads off by Mr. Neal, and is in his inimitable style. We hope to be able to treat our friends often to such exquisite touches of sly and quiet humour.—*London Courier.*

ments which each number will contain—and the general interest it will afford must be enhanced by this arrangement.

☞ Address, CHARLES ALEXANDER, Athenian Buildings, Franklin Place, Philadelphia.

BONDS,
LETTERS OF ATTORNEY,
ARTICLES OF AGREEMENT, &c.
Office in Church street—nearly opposite the City Hotel.

FRANCIS S. JARBOE.

The Maryland Gazette.

VOL. XCII. ANNAPOLIS, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 14, 1837. NO. 37.

Printed and Published by
JONAS GREEN,
At the Brick Building on the Public Circle.
Price—Three Dollars per annum.

NEW MONTHLY MAGAZINE.

On the 1st of July, 1837, will be published, beautifully printed on good paper, of an extra large royal octavo size, and neatly stitched in a coloured cover, the first number

OF A NEW PERIODICAL WORK,

ENTITLED,

THE GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE,

Edited by WILLIAM E. BURTON, Philadelphia.

To whom all original Communications will be addressed.

THE announcement of a new Periodical in the present state of affairs, may create some feeling of surprise but having contemplated an alteration in the nature of a very popular monthly publication, "Every Body's Album," the proprietors deem it best to proceed in the perfected arrangements, and produce a periodical embodying the most wholesome points of the old work, but conducted with sufficient energy and talent to ensure the success of their new arrangements. The respectable and extensive subscription list of the Album, to which this work is a good as a successor, will at once place the Gentleman's Magazine in a circulation equal to that of any other monthly work in the United States, and guarantee the continuance of its publication, with the certainty of payment to the enterprise of the proprietors.

The contents of the Gentleman's Magazine will, in every respect, be answerable to the meaning of the title. We do not pretend, in our literary pursuits, to fly as "eagles soar, above the ken of man," nor shall we be content with merely skimming the surface of the ground; our pages will not be filled with abstruse predications, nor shall we display the brilliancy of our critical acumen in matters "caviare to the million." In short we do not mean to be profoundly learned, nor philosophically dull. We wish to produce a gentlemanly, agreeable book—an epitome of life's adjunctives—a literary melange, possessing variety to suit all palates and sufficient interest to command a place upon the parlour table of every gentleman in the United States.

In the varied and ample page of contents attached to each number of the Gentleman's Magazine, original articles will be found, from some of the most celebrated writers of the day—essays humorous and didactic—graphic delineations of men and manners—free and spirited translations of the lighter portions of the Literature of continental Europe. A series of original biographical notices of the principal stars in the Dramatic hemisphere. The current Literature will be reviewed in full, and liberal extracts made from rare and valuable works. An original copy right song, not otherwise to be obtained, will be given, with the music, in every number.

The Gentleman's Magazine will contain seventy-two extra sized octavo pages, of two columns each, forming, at the close of the year, two large handsome volumes of one thousand seven hundred and twenty-eight columns, each column containing one-third more than an octavo page of average proportions. Several engravings will be given in the course of the year; and the proprietors pledge themselves that the Gentleman's Magazine shall be *THE LARGEST AND THE CHEAPEST MONTHLY WORK ISSUED IN THE UNITED STATES.*

To induce subscribers to forward their names immediately, the publisher begs leave to offer the following inducements for Clubbing, the advantages of which proposition can remain in force for a few months only. The subscription to the Gentleman's Magazine will, for a single copy, be invariably three dollars per annum, payable in advance—but a five dollar bill will produce two copies to the same direction, or a club of ten dollars will command five copies.

All letters, postage paid, addressed to *Charles Alexander*, Athenian Buildings, Franklin Place, Philadelphia, will meet with the earliest attention.

June 39.

ANNE-ARUNDEL COUNTY, Sct.

ON application to the Court of Anne-Arundel county, by petition in writing of James S. Tongue, of Anne-Arundel county, stating that he is now in actual confinement, and praying for the benefit of the act of the General Assembly of Maryland, entitled, An act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors, passed at December session 1805, and the several supplements thereto, on the terms therein mentioned, a schedule of his property and a list of his creditors on oath, so far as he can ascertain the same being annexed to his petition, and the said James S. Tongue having satisfied me by competent testimony that he has resided two years within the state of Maryland immediately preceding the time of his application, and the said James S. Tongue having taken the oath by the said act prescribed for the delivering up his property, and given sufficient security for his personal appearance at the county court of Anne-Arundel county, to answer such interrogatories and allegations as may be made against him, and having appointed Robert Welch of Ben. his trustee, who has given bond as such, and received from the said James S. Tongue a conveyance and possession of all his property, real, personal and mixed, it is therefore ordered and adjudged, that the said James S. Tongue be discharged from imprisonment, and that he give notice to his creditors by causing a copy of this order to be inserted in some newspaper published in Anne-Arundel county, once a week for three consecutive months before the fourth Monday of October next, to appear before the said county court at the court house of said county, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, to show cause if any they have, why the said James S. Tongue should not have the benefit of the said act and supplements as prayed. Given under my hand this 20th day of April in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty-seven.

WM. S. GREEN, Clk.
A. A. County Court.

May 25. 3m.

PRINTING
Neatly executed at this Office.

POETRY.

From the Yale Literary Magazine.

TO A LITTLE BOY.

You are sad, my boy—you are sad, you say,
Well, 'tis a sad and a weary way;
Life, and its pleasures. There's much to make
The young spirit droop, and the warm heart ache—
There is much that calls for our griefs and tears,
As we journey on through these weary years.

There is much to make you, my little one,
Pine, and be sick of the blessed sun.
There is much that will make the closing light
Welcome, that brings in the silent night;
When you may turn away from these busy things,
And lose on your pillow the bad world's stings.

You think 'tis false, and it seems so now,
That a cloud should shadow that unsunn'd brow;
And when I look at that eye so free,
I think there must be but *life's* smiles for thee;
And yet, you wearied, my little one,
Not a moment since—and wished day was done.

I saw you gather, but now a flower:
And saw you drooping the self-same hour—
Your head hung, and your lips were apart,
And your hand, as now, was press'd on your heart;
And your locks were laid, where they linger yet,
On your mother's lap, and your eye was wet.

And straightway you tried the path again,
And straightway came back with some other pain;
And spit was your mother's kiss, and her words,
And then your shout was as clear as a bird's;
Yet, I find you here at the close of day,
And sad, my boy—you are sad, you say.

O, behold a picture of human life—
Behold it here in your mimic strife!
You have not tried yet the sterner path,
Where men and their passions are up in wrath;
Yet here, on this little stage, my boy,
You see how life doth itself annoy.

There are larger children than you, sweet one,
Who pine and croup with the setting sun.
Like you they try all these giddy things,
And as wisely they treasure the truth each brings;
And so they weary their lives away,
Children always—though their heads are gray.

MISCELLANEOUS.

From the New York Commercial Advertiser.

REV. JOSEPH WOLFF.

The first lecture of this extraordinary man, and most extensive missionary, was delivered last evening in the Broadway Tabernacle, to a very large and highly gratified audience. The astonishing travels, toils, suffering and success of this *reverend gentleman*, as missionary to the Jews, have rendered his name familiar to all Christendom. To see and hear *him*, will be a privilege highly esteemed in every place which he may visit, throughout the civilized world, and especially when the subject of his lectures possesses so much of interest and attraction.

The first lecture consisted chiefly of a narrative of his travels amongst the countries and cities of the East, with notices of the religious character and habits of the people among whom he has sojourned. It was interspersed with interesting and important facts, in relation to the Jews of the different tribes and nations, and numerous illustrations of the fulfilment of Scripture prophecy, were introduced in a most felicitous manner. The account of the awful earthquake which Mr. Wolff saw, and religious use made of it by the Arabs and Mahomedans, and Jews, held the audience in deep attention, while the specimens of his own style of preaching to the Jews, his brethren after the flesh, the lost sheep of the house of Israel, to seek whom this devoted missionary goes forth in the name of his master through "every nation, kindred, tongue and people," possessed the highest interest. Truly it reminded us of the days of primitive Christianity, when holy men, in apostolic simplicity and faith, taught the Jews out of their own Scriptures, "proving that Jesus is the Christ."

No one could listen to this celebrated missionary without honoring his spirit of meekness, piety and zeal; nor without feeling that he is indeed an extraordinary man. So full of comfort and happiness does he find his employment, "proclaiming the unsearchable riches of Christ" to those who never heard His name, that his soul seemed filled with unearthly rapture when he referred to this topic, exclaiming—"O that I could transport you for a brief space, to these scenes of missionary labour, and introduce you to the divine enjoyment which flow from this delightful work, and then you would know how unspeakably happy I am. Yes! infidel or Christian, you would see and feel the power there is in the gospel of Christ."

Such was the impression made upon all present, that no small anxiety will be felt by the auditors to listen to the subsequent lectures, on Tuesday and Wednesday evenings of next week, at the same place. We were gratified by the kind and respectable manner in which Mr. Wolff spoke of the travels of our own townsman, Mr. Stephens, lately published, and he only paid a merited compliment to that admirable work, when he excused himself from a minute description of Mount Sinai, and some other places, referring them to the book of Mr. Stephens in which they were so well described.

[The following address has been published by Mr. Wolff in the New York papers.]

PROCLAMATION

Of the Reverend Joseph Wolff, Missionary to all the Churches in America.

Joseph Wolff, a Servant of God and the Lord Jesus Christ, to all the Christians in the United States of North America, greeting!

You are already informed of my object and pursuits. Seventeen years I have now preached the Gospel of our Lord Jesus Christ, by God's grace, from London to Gibraltar, Malta, Egypt, Mount Sinai, Palestine, Cyprus, Rhodes, Macedonia, Greece, Turkey, Mesopotamia, Armenia, Persia, Toorkestaun, Bokhara, Balkh, Cahool, Lahore, Hindoostaun, Cashmeer, the Himmalayah Mountains, Cochin, and lately in Yemen and Abyssinia, and the Island of St. Helena. I recollect with pleasure the time when I preached in Palestine the Gospel of Christ to Jew and Gentile, in brotherly unity with Fisk and King, both of them your countrymen.

Now, the ill state of my health having obliged me to discontinue my journey in Africa, I have on my arrival at Bombay, resolved to visit you, liberally—minded inhabitants of America. Mr. Allen, the American Missionary at Bombay, and Mr. Farish, the member of Counsel there, have furnished me with letters of introduction for their friends in this country. The object of my coming to America is to preach the tidings of Salvation to Jew and Gentile; 2ndly. To inform the Christians and Jews here of the state of Christianity, Judaism, Mahometism and Paganism in the East; 3dly. To give information of the customs and manners and religious creeds of different sects, as far as they illustrate and confirm the truth contained in sacred writ; 4thly. To enquire into the history and religious creeds of the Indians in America. I anticipated, therefore, on my journey, great joy in the thought of giving the right hand of fellowship to every good Christian in America. I beg, therefore, Christian preachers of every denomination, to give me opportunity to preach the Gospel to all, to call on all of you: "Fear God, and give Glory to Him." To preach Repentance towards God, and faith in the Lord Jesus Christ!

I am at present in the house of the Rev. Mr. Dickinson, 61 Varick st. New York.

JOSEPH WOLFF.
Missionary in Asia and Africa.

New York, 24th August, 1837.

BRUTAL FEROCITY.

The following conditions were proposed by Alexander K. McClung of Raymond, in the State of Mississippi, to H. C. Stewart; as the laws to govern a duel they were to fight near Vicksburg:

Article 1st. The parties shall meet opposite Vicksburg, in the State of Louisiana, on Thursday, the 29th instant, precisely at 4 o'clock, P. M. Agreed to.

2nd. The weapons to be used by each shall be one Bowie knife, weighing one pound two and a half ounces, and measuring sixteen inches and a half in length, including the handle, and one inch and three-eights in breadth. Agreed to.

3rd. Each knife shall be sharp on one side, and on the back shall be sharp only one inch at the point. Agreed to.

4th. Each party shall stand at the distance of eight feet from the other, until the word is given. Agreed to.

5th. The second of each party shall throw up, with a silver dollar, on the ground, for the word, and the two best out of three, shall win the word. Agreed to.

6th. After the word is given, either party may take what advantage he can with his knife, but on throwing his knife at the other, shall be shot down by the second of his opponent. Agreed to.

7th. Each party shall be stripped entirely naked, except one pair of linen pantaloons, one pair of socks, and boots or pumps as the party please.—Acceded to notwithstanding an unnecessary exposure of persons is required.

8th. The wrist of the left arm of each party shall be tied tight to his left thigh, and a strong cord shall be fastened around his left arm at the elbow, and thence around his body.—Positively rejected, as gentlemen in honourable conflicts were never known to be bound by cords—they are only the badges of slaves and criminals, whether it be the left or the right arm bound—you could as honourably require both as one.

9th. After the word is given, each party shall be allowed to advance or retreat, as he please, over the space of twenty acres of ground, until death ensues of the parties. Agreed to—the parties to be placed in the centre of the space.

10th. The word shall be given by the winner of the same in the following manner, viz: "Gentlemen are you ready!" Each party shall then answer, "I am!" The second giving the word shall then distinctly command, *strike*. Agreed to.

11th. If either party shall cut the cord which binds the elbow or wrist of his opponent, he shall be debarred from striking another blow until the said cord or cords shall be again securely tied, and the opponent so having the cords of his wrist cut, shall not strike again until the same may be tied. Answered by the reply to Article 8th.

12th. If either party shall violate these rules, upon being noticed by the second of either party, he may be liable to be shot down instantly. As established usage points out the duty of both parties, therefore, notification is considered unnecessary.

As the challenged party insisted upon the ropes and cords, and the other positively refused such false attributes, the fight did not come off," and the challenger publishes this story to with his comments in a hand bill.

From the U. S. Gazette.

ITALIAN SPRING WHEAT.

As the subject of spring wheat has attracted much attention this year in consequence of the apprehended failure of the crops of winter grain, we were glad to receive a letter, of which the following is a part:

"LEWISBURG, Union co. Pa. 9th Aug. 1837.

"Jos. R. Chandler, Esq: Sir—On looking over your paper, for some weeks past, I notice there is much complaint of the failure of the wheat crops in the states of Maryland and Delaware, and the eastern part of this state. As you take an interest in what will benefit the farmers, induces me to inclose you a subscription paper; on the back you will see the character of a *new species of wheat*, which, wherever it has been raised, (western counties of N. York) is in great repute, and is in a manner superceding winter wheat. The demand for it is great.—For a more particular account of this wheat, I refer you to the Cultivator, printed at Albany, N. Y. for May and September 1836, and April 1837. This wheat deserves the attention of agriculturists in every section of the country, as it has not failed in any instance. I hope you will inform the farmers that there is still a species of wheat that is considered good and a sure crop. Your ob't serv't,

JOHN L. PEIRCE."

Extract from the *Cultivator*, printed at Albany N. Y. for May, 1836,

"J. Buel, Esq: Sir—I send you inclosed a small sample of *Italian spring wheat*. This sample is taken from a parcel I purchased a few years since, and is part of the four years crop since the introduction of the original importation.—The seed was brought to this country in 1832, by Signor J. B. J. Carbonai, from the city of Florence, in Italy. The cask was sold for charges; I bought it, and finding it a heavy and beautiful grain, prevailed with several of our farmers to sow it. The result was most gratifying.—Sowed side and side, with our country spring wheat, it exceeded it two feet in height standing on the ground, and yielded double the quantity, weighing 63 lbs. to the bushel. It has succeeded well every year since, producing from 25 to 35 bushels to the acre, grows well on every variety of soil on which it has been sown. Very few of our farmers will now sow winter wheat, finding this wheat a sure crop."

Your ob't, serv't, JAY. HATHAWAY.

Rome, N. Y. 24th March, 1836.

Extract of a letter dated Rome, 9th June, 1837. "The Italian spring wheat looks finely; it is a heavy grain, often weighing 63 lbs. to the bushel, makes handsome and good flour, is a white chaff bearded wheat, standing 3 feet on the ground, some 4 feet. From 20 to 36 bushels per acre was obtained last year, according to soil and culture. Any land sufficiently in heart to bring good oats, will bring a fine crop of this wheat. The millers speak well of it, and it makes sweet and good bread."

JAY. HATHAWAY.

Extract from the Baltimore American, 15th July, 1837. "*Good Farming.*—Mr. Reynold, an enterprising and highly intelligent farmer of the state of Delaware, sowed on the 17th March last, some Italian spring wheat, which he obtained from Rome, N. Y., from which he expects to reap from 25 to 30 bushels to the acre."

Extract from the Cultivator, for April, 1837. (Judge Buel's Answer to many letters sent him, making enquiry about this wheat.)—"The Italian spring wheat is in great repute in Oneida county. The character of it has already been given by Mr. Hathaway. It is in great demand, and has been purchased up at $3 per bushel. Our neighbor Thorburn, the seedsman, has obtained a few bushels at an expense of about $4 50, and sells it at $5."

Mr. Peirce is now in this city, with samples of his wheat. We understood him to say, that he had sold 300 bushels in Lancaster county. He may be found at the Bull Tavern, north Third street. A subscription paper and a small sample of wheat will be left at the tavern, when Mr. Peirce leaves the city; also, with Messrs. Coleman, Sellers & Sons, No. 8 north Sixth street, Philadelphia; and also with Mr. Humphreys, forwarding merchant.

SPRING WHEAT.

The Gettysburg Star of yesterday states that James Renshaw, Esq. of Littlestown, and Mr. John N. Noel, of New Oxford, in that county, have each deposited in the Star office, specimens of Spring Wheat, which was sown by them about the 1st of April, and which being now harvested, is proved to have yielded quite abundantly. Mr. Renshaw obtained his seed from Europe—and that sown by Mr. Noel was American. The Star says the grains of each of the specimens are plump and large, and invites the Farmers of Adams county to call and examine them.

We are glad to perceive from the above, and other evidences of the fact, that our intelligent and enterprizing farmers in various parts of the country, are turning their attention to Spring Wheat as an important variety, or addition to their agricultural products. We have not a doubt, that they will find their account in it. When a hard winter or other disaster overtakes their fall seeding, the Spring Wheat is the very thing, and comes in admirably, as a means of repairing damages, and restoring to the farmer the cheering prospect of a full crop.—*Balt. Pat.*

BOSTON PIANO FORTES.

SAMUEL CARUSI, Washington City, Agent for the celebrated Factory of Gilbert & Co. Boston, will attend to orders for Piano Fortes, and warrant them in all cases for not less than one year, and on very accommodating terms.

A Piano from said factory may be seen at Richard J. Crabb's, Esq.

S. C. will shortly receive a supply of German Pianos from several of the best houses there. Piano Fortes made to order. Orders for Piano Fortes or any other Musical Instruments, left with Robert Welch, Esq. will meet with prompt attention.

SAM'L. CARUSI,
Publisher and Dealer in every article in the Music line.

June 22.

SUBSCRIPTION
FOR VOL. IV. OF
THE CULTIVATOR,
A MONTHLY PUBLICATION, COMPRISING 200 PAGES IN A VOLUME, DEVOTED TO THE IMPROVEMENT OF THE SOIL AND THE MIND.

THE Conductor tenders his acknowledgments to gentlemen, for their kind offices in extending the circulation of the CULTIVATOR, and respectfully solicits the continuance of their good will. Putting out of the question our personal contributions, of the merits of which it does not become us to speak, we venture to say, there is no periodical of its price, that contains more matter directly useful to the great agricultural interest, than is to be found in the columns of the Cultivator. *One volume contains as much matter, by printer's computation, as five ordinary duodecimos, which sell at 75 to 125 cents each.* If, then, as we believe, the paper is both cheap *and useful*, and calculated to promote improvement in the business of husbandry, every gentleman may benefit his community, by a moderate effort to extend its circulation. We plead not for ourselves, but for the great interest which it is our pride and pleasure to serve.

☞ The entire Series of the Cultivator will be sent to order, at 50 cts. the volume, stitched, or $2 for the three volumes bound together. 11 vols. for $5.

☞ Subscriptions to the above work received by

A. COWAN,
Annapolis.

SAINT-MARY'S COUNTY COURT,

March Term, 1837.

ORDERED BY THE COURT, That the creditors of Benedict Gibson, a petitioner for the benefit of the insolvent Laws of this state, be and appear before the County Court to be held at Leonard Town, in and for Saint-Mary's county, on the first Monday of August next, to file allegations, if any they have, and to recommend a permanent trustee for their benefit.

By order, JO. HARRIS, Clk.
True copy, JO. HARRIS, Clk.
of St. Mary's County Court.

May 11. 3m.

A BY-LAW

Relating to Dogs in the City of Annapolis.

[Passed July 10, 1837.]

SECTION 1. Be it established and ordained by the Mayor, Recorder, Aldermen, and Common Council of the city of Annapolis, and the authority of the same, That from and after the fifteenth day of July instant, it shall not be lawful for any dog to go at large within the limits of this city, or its precincts, without a collar, on which shall be written and inscribed the name of the owner, and that any dog or dogs so going at large, the owner or owners thereof shall pay a fine of one dollar for every male dog, and a fine of three dollars for every female dog, to be recovered as other fines are, the one half to the informer, the other to the use of the Corporation.

Sec 2. And be it further established and ordained, That if any dog or dogs shall be suffered to go at large a second time, the owner or owners thereof shall be again subjected to the fine in the manner pointed out in the preceding section, and in addition thereto it shall be the duty of the City Constables to kill such dog or dogs, and for each and every dog killed in pursuance of this by-law, the constable killing the same shall be entitled to the sum of fifty cents.

Sec 3. And be it further established and ordained, That if any person or persons shall, under pretext of executing this ordinance, kill or in anywise injure any dog which may have on a collar, or be at the time on the owners premises, he shall be subject to a fine of twenty dollars, to be recovered in like manner as other fines and forfeitures, and to be paid to the informer.

JOHN MILLER, Mayor.

July 20.

F. M. JARBOE

HAS removed his Magistrates Office near the Market House and only a few steps below the Post Office, where his friends and others will find him ever ready to attend to their business with fidelity and despatch.

Maryland Gazette.

ANNAPOLIS:
Thursday, September 14, 1837.

Republican Nomination for Anne-Arundel County.

FOR THE LEGISLATURE.

JOHN S. SELLMAN,
RICHARD W. HIGGINS,
GEORGE COOKE,
WESLEY LINTHICUM.

Calvert County.
JOHN PARRAN,
JOHN P. WAILES,
JAMES G. ALNUTT,
DANIEL KENT.

Baltimore County.
HUGH ELY,
THOMAS C. RISTEAU,
JOHN C. ORRICK,
JAMES TURNER.

Carroll County.
BROOK BOYLE,
JACOB SHOWER,
JACOB POUDER, Jr.
JAMES BARRETT.

Frederick County.
GEORGE W. ENT,
DANIEL S. BISER,
EZRA CRAMER,
JOHN W. GEYER.

Allegany County.
GEORGE HOBLITZELL,
DANIEL BLOCHER,
JOHN NEFF,
JONATHAN HUDDLESON.

Queen Anne's County.
WILLIAM A. SPENCER,
LEMUEL ROBERTS,
WILLIAM GRAYSON.
PEREGRINE WILMER.

Washington County.
JOHN H. MANN,
ANDREW RENCH,
JOHN WITMER, Jr.
MICHAEL SWINGLEY.

From the Providence Journal of August 30.

"WE HAVE MET THE ENEMY AND THEY ARE OURS."

The returns from all the towns have not reached us; but sufficient is known to satisfy us beyond a doubt of the election of JOSEPH L. TILLINGHAST and ROBERT B CRANSTON. We congratulate ourselves and friends upon this triumph of principle. In no other State does the character of the elections indicate so exactly the opinions of the thinking portion of the community.

Every vote in Rhode Island represents a certain portion of *the surface of the soil, the hills and vallies, and the rocks and the woods and the streams speak at the polls.*

No man is here allowed to vote unless he has an *interest in the soil.* No man can march up to the polls and then putting upon his back all the interest he has in the State, walk out of it.

RETURNS.

Whig.		Van Buren.	
Cranston,	3621	Pearce,	2569
Tillinghast,	3563	Howard,	2501

Four towns to be heard from.

Mr. Editor:—

The above has been *exultingly* published in the Whig papers from Rhode Island to Maryland. Read it people of Maryland, and after you read it reflect seriously on the import of it. A more daring declaration against universal suffrage and the right of the POOR *man* to a vote, has not been made in the journals of this State since the repeal of the thirty pound law.

It is a positive avowal on the part of the writer and publishers of it, that no man ought to be entitled to a vote who does not own *real estate.* The young mechanic who has had no opportunity of acquiring real property, and the great mass of the working part of our population, are to have no vote; no, not *one man* of them, because, as the Whigs say, *one* can march up to the polls, and then putting upon *his back all the interest* he has in the State, walk out of it." The *gentlemen* of the Whig party have shewn the cloven foot rather plainly in speaking thus; some of their own dupes may not relish it. I say *gentlemen* of the Whig party, because that party claims to be composed *exclusively* of *gentlemen,* notwithstanding every whipstich some one of its members has to solicit for his *gentlemanlike* conduct, a taste of *Executive Clemency.** It may be different in Rhode Island, where none save men holding real property vote, but such is certainly the case in Maryland.

A MECHANIC,

Who can put upon his back all the interest he has in the State, and walk out of it."

* The number of that class in this county would no doubt be considerably augmented if our Grand Juries would faithfully perform their duty.

MEUNIER THE ASSASSIN.

We see that the New York papers announce the arrival at that port of a French vessel of war, with Meunier or Bairau, the scoundrel who attempted to assassinate Louis Phillippe. Will the New Yorkers suffer that fellow to land? When a few poor sick wretches from Ireland, made their appearance near the port, an uproar was raised—and will they now silently admit an avowed assassin? If they allow the rascal to set foot upon their soil, they do not deserve name of Americans. Let our country be the home of the foreign unfortunate—the asylum of the oppressed—not a place of refuge for every blood thirsty scoundrel, who, for political considerations, may be allowed to escape a gallows in any of the European capitals.

U. S. Gazette.

VICTORIA.

The following is published as the lineal descent of Queen Victoria from William the Conquerer.

A. D.	1066.	William I.
	1100.	Henry I.
	—	Matilda, Empress of Germany.
	1154.	Henry II.
	1199.	John.
	1216.	Henry III.
	1272.	Edward I.
	1307.	Edward II.
	1327.	Edward III.
	—	Lionel, Duke of Clarence.
	—	Philipa, Countess of March.
	—	Roger, Earl of March.
	—	Ann, Countess of Cambridge.
	—	Richard, Duke of York.
	1461.	Edward IV.
	—	Elizabeth, Queen of Henry VII.
	—	Margaret, Queen of James IV. of Scotland.
	—	James V. of Scotland.
	—	Mary, Queen of Scots.
	1603.	James I.
	—	Elizabeth, Queen of Bohemia.
	—	Sophia, Electress of Hanover.
	1714.	George I.
	1727.	George II.
	—	Frederick, Prince of Wales.
	1760.	George III.
	—	Edward, Duke of Kent.
	1837.	Victoria.

The Queen being twenty-seventh in regular descent from the Conquerer, and at the same time thirty-sixth sovereign in succession from the conquest, gives nearly twenty-nine years to a generation, and twenty-two years to a reign, in respect of the seven hundred and seventy-one years which have elapsed since that period.—The commonly received average is thirty years to a generation and twenty years to a reign, according to which it appears that the cares or luxuries, or both, of a crown, occasion a sacrifice to the wearer of it of one year of life, as compared with ordinary mortals.—*N. Y. Express.*

From the Potomac Advocate.

MIRACULOUS INTERPOSITION OF DIVINE PROVIDENCE.

As the schooner "Two Brothers," belonging to Messrs John and George W. Hopkins, of Georgetown, D. C., was proceeding down the river on Thursday, the 31st ult., and while near Blackistone's Island, she encountered a severe storm which capsized her. On board, were two lady passengers, (Mrs. Rosa Walter and daughter, of Somerset county, Maryland,) both of whom were in the cabin when the vessel upset, and no doubt was entertained by the crew, that they had met a watery grave; but it was otherwise ordained.

The catastrophe happened about 2 o'clock. Shortly after the crew was taken off the wreck, and the vessel left to her fate, until the next afternoon, when by the assistance of two other vessels, she was righted, and although the water was even with the trunk of the vessel, to the amazing and indescribable joy of all present, Mrs. Walter appeared at the companion way, completely immersed in water, and was taken on deck, by Capt. Tyler, the pilot of one of the vessels, which assisted in righting the "Two Brothers." Mrs. Walter after being rescued, exclaimed, "save my child!" Capt. Tyler instantly sprang into the cabin, which was full of water, and after considerable exertion, succeeded in finding Miss Sally Walter, and brought her out, not however until she had nearly expired. Capt. Smith returned with the "Two Brothers" to Georgetown, and brings information, that when he left on Saturday morning, Mrs. W. and her daughter, were doing well, and that they had taken passage in another vessel, bound for the Eastern Shore.

ROYAL VISITER.

The Prince of Joinville, third son of the King of the French, is about to make a voyage to this country. He was to embark as a Lieutenant, on 5th of August, on board the Hereules, 100 gun ship, commanded by M. Casy. This vessel, as we find it stated in the *Courier Francais,* escorted by the corvette Favorite, will first touch at Gibraltar, thence proceed to Madeira and Teneriffe, to Santiego de Praya, and the Cape de Verd Islands, cross over to Rio de Janeiro and Bahia, thence to Cayenne and the Antilles, where His Royal Highness will visit Martinique, Gaudaloupe, Jamaica and Cuba, and finally the Hercules will anchor in the Chesapeake, while the Prince makes a tour of the United States.

ANOTHER DREADFUL EXPLOSION.

A terrible calamity occurred at Louisville (Ky.) on Monday last, by the bursting of a boiler of an engine in a saw mill owned and worked by Thomas Boyle & Son. The particulars are thus stated by a correspondent of the Cincinnati Post:

About five o'clock, a slight injury was observed to have happened to some part of the engine; it was stopped, and the attention of all hands was directed to the part thus injured; some of whom were engaged in repairing it; during this time, no attention was paid to the boiler—the fire was great, and steam up, which was every moment becoming more condensed, when suddenly both flues collapsed, with a terrible explosion, spreading destruction in every direction. The boiler, which is upwards of four feet in diameter 23 feet long, and contained two 10 inch flues, was raised from its bed, and thrown back full one hundred feet into a vacant lot, carrying away in its progress several very stout posts, tearing away much of the machinery, and dreadfully wounding several persons. The hot water and steam that escaped from it after it had fallen, was so great as to break out the windows of a small frame house some 20 feet from it; the inmates fortunately escaping, by being at the moment in another part of the house. The part of the building occupied by the engine, which was of brick, was blown entirely down, and is a heap of ruins, the pavement covered with the fragments, some of which were carried clear across the street; and this was done by the force of steam, notwithstanding the boiler was located about 30 feet from the street. In this part of the building a number of persons were at work, all of whom were more or less injured. It is ascertained that 10 or 12 are hurt; some very badly, one of these, the son of the owner, another by the name of Michael Rogers, is so torn and scalded, that he cannot survive many hours; a third, whose name I learn is J. P. Cassin, is also very badly hurt, these three it is thought, must die. I saw poor Rogers as he lay on the floor of the adjoining house; he was perfectly sensible, but writhing in the most excruciating agony: long will it be before I forget his heart rending groans and fruitless entreaties for help. The physicians having done all they could do were obliged to stand inactive spectators of his misery.

HERALD OFFICE,
NORFOLK, Wednesday, Sept. 10.

THE LATE RAIL ROAD ACCIDENT.

On Friday last came on before the Court of Examination at Suffolk, the trial of *Mr.* Gordius Etheredge, who it will be remembered, was the superintendent of the train of cars which came in contact with the passenger train on the Portsmouth and Roanoke Rail Road, the result of which was the deplorable loss of lives which has already been noticed in this paper. After a full and laborious examination of the whole case, *Mr.* Etheredge was unanimously acquitted. The blame, wherever else it may rest, was clearly shewn not to be imputable to the captain of the lumber train. The Court was composed of Col. Josiah Riddick, presiding Justice, and John B. Benton, *Mills* Riddick, J. Holladay and W. Summer, Esqs. The proceedings and evidence in this case are deeply interesting to the public, and it is hoped that an abstract if not a report of them will be furnished.

As an act of justice to *Mr.* Etheredge, it is requested that those papers which have published the account of the accident will also copy the above.

LIST OF OFFICERS.

Attached of the U. S. frigate Constellation, at Pensacola, 26th Aug. 1837:

Com. A. J. DALLAS.
Flag Captain—Jas. *M.* McIntosh.
Lieutenants—Robert D. Thorburn, Wm. H. Hunter, Stephen Johnson, Neil *M.* Howison, Chas. H. A. H. Kennedy, James F. Schenck.
Acting *Master*—John DeCamp.
Do John F. Borden.
Fleet Surgeon—David S. Edwards.
Secretary—Thomas *Miller.*
Professor of *Math.*—John H. C. Coffin.
Purser—John De Bree.
Lt. of *Marines*—Nathl. S. Waldron.
Passed Asst. Surg.—W. A. W. Spotswood.
Asst. Surg.—A. J. Wedderburn.
Do T. A. Parsons.*
Passed *Midshipmen*—C. F. *M* Spotswood, A. F. V. Gray, Jas. Anderson, H. J. Paul.
Midshipmen—Jas. A. Boyle, Wm. T. Smith, Wm. B. Beverly, J. *Marrast,* Alexr. *Murray,* Wm. *M.* Caldwell, Geo. W. Rodgers, Silas Bent, V. R. *Morgan,* J. H. Brown, J. H. H. Sands,*——Contee.*
Captain's Clerk—Arthur Breese.
Gunner—Samuel G. City.
Boatswain—Charles Matthews.
Carpenter—John O. Butler, Jr.
Sail *Maker*—James G. Gallagher.

*Acting *Master* John F. Borden in command of Steamer America, and Assistant Surgeon T. A. Parsons—*Midshipmen* J. H. H. Sands and Contee, doing duty on board of her.

Some body has been hoaxing the Baltimore papers and through them, all the other papers in the country, with the following marriage notice:

Married, at Norfolk, Va. OLLENBOCKENOPFENGRAPHENSTEINER, Dutch Consul, to the United States, to widow *Mary* SLANSELEUTE.

There is no Dutch Consul with that cognomen hereabouts, and it is well there is not, as our citizens would be unable to treat him with proper respect owing to the utter impossibility of pronouncing his name.

TWENTY-FIFTH CONGRESS,

EXTRA SESSION.

Reported for the Baltimore Chronicle.

IN SENATE.

FRIDAY, September 8, 1837.

Mr. Webster, appeared in his place to-day, and Mr. Davis, took his seat yesterday.

The Standing Committees were announced. —They are the same as last Congress, except where the new Senators are substituted for those who are out of the Senate.

Mr. Wright, moved that so much of the message of the President as refers to matters of Finance, and the report of the Secretary of the Treasury, be referred to the committee on Finance, which motion was agreed to.

On motion of Mr. Grundy, so much of the message as refers to matters connected with the judiciary, and so much of the report of the Secretary of the Treasury, as relates to the same subjects, were refered to the committee on the judiciary.

On motion of Mr. Grundy, it was ordered that when the Senate adjourns, it adjourn to meet on Monday.

Mr. Nicholas, presented a memorial from the Chamber of Commerce, of New Orleans, praying for the establishment of a National Bank.

On motion of Mr. Hubbard, the Senate proceeded to the consideration of Executive business, and, after a short time spent therein, the doors were reopened, and

Resolutions of respect for the memory of the late Mr. Standifer, of the House, were adopted, on motion of Mr. White, and the Senate adjourned.

COMMITTEES OF THE SENATE.

Foreign Relations—Messrs. Buchanan, Tallmage, King of Ga., Clay, of Ky., and Rives.

Finance—Messrs. Wright, Webster, Nicholas, Benton, and Hubbard.

Commerce—Messrs. King of Ala., Davis, Brown, Ruggles, and Norvell.

Manufactures—Messrs. Niles, Buchanan, Preston, Strange, and Pierce.

Agriculture—Messrs. Smith of Conn., Spence, Linn, M'Kean, and Black.

Military Affairs—Messrs. Benton, Preston, Tipton, Wall, and Allen.

Militia—Messrs. Wall, Swift, Clay of Ala. Mouton, and Smith of Ia.

Naval Affairs—Messrs. Rives, Southard, Tallmadge, Cuthbert, and Williams.

Public Lands—Messrs. Walker, Fulton, Clay of Ala., Roane, and Prentiss.

Public Land Claims—Messrs. Linn, Sevier, Bayard, Mouton and Lyon.

Indian Affairs—Messrs. White, Sevier, Tipton, Linn, and Swift.

Claims—Messrs. Hubbard, Tipton, Crittenden, Strange, and Young.

Judiciary—Messrs. Grundy, Morris, King of Ga., Wall and Clayton

Post Office and Post Roads—Messrs. Robinson, Grundy, Knight, Brown and Niles.

Roads and Canals—Messrs. Tipton, M'Kean, Nicholas, Young and Williams.

Pensions—Messrs Morris, Sevier, Prentiss, Pierce, Roane.

Revolutionary Claims—Messrs. Brown, White, Crittenden, Norvell, Smith, of Connecticut.

District of Columbia—Messrs. Kent, King of Alabama, Nicholls, Roane, and Allen.

Patents and Patent Office—Messrs. Ruggles, Strange, Bayard, Prentiss, and Robinson.

Contingent Expenses of Senate—Messrs. McKean, Fulton and Black.

Engrossed Bills—Messrs. Clay, of Ala., Smith, of Indiana. Norvell.

Enrolled Bills—Messrs. Smith, of Conn., Lyon, Allen.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,

FRIDAY, September 8.

On motion it was resolved that when the House adjourns, it adjourn to meet on Monday next.

Mr. Robertson, laid on the table a resolution calling upon the proper departments for some financial information, which he gave notice that he would offer as an amendment to that of Mr. BIDDLE, concening the order for the payment of members of Congress, in specie, at a proper time.

Mr. Bell, rose and, in an impressive manner announced the death of his collegue, the Hon. JAMES STANDIFER, who died after he had left home, on his way to this city.

On motion of Mr. Bell, as a testimony of the respect of the house for the memory of the deceased, it was ordered, unanimously that the members shall wear crape on the left arm for thirty days; and, as a further token of respect, that the House do now adjourn.

Adjourned to Monday.

MONDAY, September 11.

The Chair, announced the following gentlemen as having been appointed members of the respective Standing Committees, pursuant to the order of the House, viz:

Of Ways and Means.—Messrs. Cambreleng, McKim, Owens, Sergeant, Hamer, Jones, of Virginia, Fletcher, of Massachusetts, Atherton, and Rhett.

Of Claims.—Messrs. Whittlesey, of Ohio, Grennell, Chambers, Darlington, Graham, Russell, Campbell, of Tennessee, Clark, and Carter, of Maine.

On Commerce.—Messrs. Smith, Phillips, Johnson, of Louisiana, Cushman, De Graff, Legare, Toland, Curtis, and Mason, of Virginia.

On the Public Lands.—Messrs. Boon, Williams, of N. Carolina, Lincoln, Casey, Chapman, Harrison, Anderson, Duncan, and Turney.

On the Post Office.—Messrs. Connor, Briggs, Hall, Cleveland, Hopkins, Hubley, Calhoon, of Kentucky, Palmer, and Worthington.

Of Elections.—Messrs. Buchanan, Griffin, Hawkins, Kilgore, Murray, Towns, Bronson, Pennybacker, and Hastings.

On the District of Columbia.—Messrs. Bouldin, A. H. Shepperd, Jenifer, Dawson, Cilley, Prentiss, Beirne, C. H. Williams, of Tennessee, and Hunter, of Ohio.

On the Judiciary.—Messrs. Thomas, Robertson Toucey, Martin, Corwin, Bynum, Garland, of Virginia, Hoffman, and Potter.

On Revolutionary Claims.—Messrs. Muhlenberg, Craig, Underwood, Taliaferro, Elmore, Foster, Parmenter, Harper, of Ohio, and Birdsall.

On Public Expenditures.—Messrs. Haley, Ogle, Alexander, Titus, Stratton, Rumsey, Fletcher, of Vermont, Crockett, and Patterson.

On Private Land Claims.—Messrs. May, Garland, of Louisiana, Calhoun, of Massachusetts, Harlan, Bruyn, Mallory, Beatty, Rariden, and Leadbetter.

On Manufactures.—Messrs. Adams, Webster, Whittlesey, of Connecticut, Holsey, Slade, Biddle, Tillinghast, Vail and Naylor.

On Agriculture.—Messrs. Deberry, Logan, Phelps, Weeks, Spencer, Noyes, Davies, Randolph, and Mitchell.

On Indian Affairs.—Messrs. Bell, Everett, Haynes, Chaney, Montgomery, Parker, Campbell, of South Carolina, Murray, of Kentucky, and S. W. Morris of Pennsylvania.

On Military Affairs.—Messrs. McKay, Coles, Glascock, Thompson, Gholson, Miller, Rives, Kemble, and McClellan, of Tennessee.

On the Militia.—Messrs. Glascock, Wagner, Carter of Tennessee, Holt, Hammond, Pratt, Hunter, Halstead, and Allen of Ohio.

On Naval Affairs.—Messrs. Ingham, Milligan, Reed, Wise, Grantland, Moore, Richardson, Paynter, and Williams, of New Hampshire.

On Foreign Affairs.—Messrs. Howard, Hamer, Cushing, Jackson, Dromgoole, Rencher, Pope, Claiborne, and Fairfield.

On the Territories.—Messrs. Patton, Potts, Pickens, Pierce, Borden, Graves, Davee, Jones, of New York, and Farrington.

On Revolutionary Pensions.—Messrs. Morgan, Kilgensmith, Bond, Fry, Johnson of Virginia, Sibley, Gray, and Loomis of Ohio.

On Invalid Pensions.—Messrs. Taylor, Williams, of Kentucky, Allen of Vermont, McClellan of New York, Petriken, Stewart, Herod, Riley, and Stanley.

On Roads and Canals.—Messrs. Mercer, Evans, McKennan, Snyder, White of Kentucky, Filmore of New York, Johnson of Maryland, Bicknell, White of Indiana.

On Revisal and Unfinished Business.—Messrs Mason, of Ohio, Noble, Southgate, Henry, and Peck.

On Accounts.—Messrs. Johnson of Virginia, Grant, McClure, Shepard of North Carolina, and Johnson, of Maryland.

On Expenditures of the Department of State.—Messrs. Morris of Pennsylvania, Jackson of New York, Sheplor, Yorke, and Andrews.

On Expenditures of the Department of the Treasury.—Messrs. Allen of Vermont, Sheffer, Aycrigg, Gray, and Holsey.

On Expenditures of the War Department.—Messrs. Clowney, Vanderveer, Holt, Morris of Ohio, and Marvin.

On Expenditures of the Navy Department—Messrs. Brodhead, Maxwell, Goode, Edwards, and Graham of Indiana.

On Expenditures of the Post Office Department.—Messrs. Childs, Dennis, Hawes, Gallup, and Plumer.

On Expenditures of the Public Buildings.—Messrs. Sawyer, Cranston, Menefee, Dunn, and Ridgway.

OBITUARY.

Communicated.

Departed this life on Saturday, the 9th inst. ROBERT EMMET CULBRETH, eldest son of Thomas Culbreth, Esq. of this city, in the 26th year of his age. A protracted pulmonary affection, which was borne with great fortitude and resignation, has robbed his family and society of this amiable young man. He possessed in a rare degree those qualities which, had he been permitted to live, would have rendered him a useful and distinguished member of the community. To a mind of great original strength, he had by assiduity added those stores of classical and useful knowledge which had already begun to mark him as destined to occupy a commanding station in the profession which he had selected as the sphere in which he was to act his part in life. His mild and gentlemanly demeanour, his exemplary purity of private life, and his various virtues, had endered him beloved and respected by all who knew him. [*Rep.*

On the 17th ult. at Portage des Sious, St. Charles County, Missouri, the Rev. CHARLES FELIX VAN QUICKENBORNE, Catholic Priest and member of the Society of Jesus.

ELECTION.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, That an Election will be held at the several places designated by law for holding Elections in Anne-Arundel county, on MONDAY, the 2d day of October next, for the purpose of electing Four Delegates to represent said county in the next General Assembly of Maryland.

JOHN S SELBY, Sheriff.
Sept. 14 1837—te.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT an Election will be held in this city, at the usual place of holding elections, on MONDAY the 2d day of October next, for the purpose of electing Two Delegates to represent this city in the next General Assembly.

G. H. DUVALL,
Clerk Corporation.
Sept. 14 —te.

Lots on East-Street for Sale.

WILL be offered at Public Sale, on Wednesday the 20th instant, on the premises, several Lots fronting on East-street in Annapolis, belonging to the Heirs of the late John Sands. Terms—one half of the purchase money, Cash—One half a credit of six months, the purchaser giving bond and security, with interest from the day of Sale. The sale to take place at 10 o'clock, M.
Sept. 14.

CASH FOR
ANY NUMBER OF NEGROES.

Including both sexes, from 10 to 35 years of age.

PERSONS having likely Servants to dispose of, and wishing the highest prices, will do well to give me a call, as I am determined to buy and give higher prices than any other purchaser, who is now or may come into this market. I can at all times be found at Mrs. Hunter's Tavern in Annapolis. All communications directed to me will be promptly attended to.

ISAAC F. PURVIS.
Sept. 12. R

P. S.—Any communications left with Mrs John Lamb, will be promptly attended to.
I. P.

PRINTING
Neatly executed at this Office.

STATE LIBRARY,

ANNAPOLIS, September 12, 1837.

IN pursuance of a Resolution of the General Assembly, *Notice is hereby given*, that Sealed Proposals, with accompanying samples, will be received at this office, until the first day of November next, for furnishing the Stationary, &c., mentioned in the annexed list, for the use of the Legislative and Executive Departments of the Government of this State, for the year 1838.

D. RIDGELY, LIBRARIAN.

LIST OF ARTICLES WANTED.

10 Reams of Folio Post paper, good quality
100 Do *Quarto Post*, white, blue and gilt, and some ruled, and of different qualities.
3 Do Foolscap, good quality.
2 Do Demi, do.
8 Do Envelope paper, do.
3000 Best English Quills.
3 Gross Windle's Metallic Pens, with 1 gross of handles.
6 Dozen Windle's Ne Plus Ultra Pens.
8 Do quart bottles M & Noyes Ink.
4 Do vials writing fluid.
1 Gross Terry's Japan Ink.
20lbs. best Red Sealing Wax.
10lbs. best Red Wafers.
2 Gross Red Tape.
1 Do Sail Needles.
1 Do Ivory Letter Folders.
1 Do Letter Seals, (yellow boxwood.)
6 Dozen Ink Stands, 6 Do Sand Boxes, 6 Do Wafer do. } Small size.

To be published once a week for six weeks, in the Maryland Republican and Gazette, Annapolis; the Chronicle and Gazette, Baltimore.

Sept. 14—tlstN

PRIMARY SCHOOL.

THE *Commissioners of Primary Schools* for Anne Arundel county, will meet on Wednesday the 25th day of October next, at 4 o'clock, P. M.

The Trustees of the several school districts can be supplied with blank reports on application to the subscriber, or to Mr. Thomas G. Waters, Clerk to the Commissioners By a late regulation of the Board, it is made necessary for the several Teachers to make an affidavit before a Justice of the Peace, a certificate of which must be attached to the *Report*.

Blank certificates will be furnished with the Reports. As no distribution of monies can be made at the time of meeting, unless the clerk is furnished with the Reports prior thereto, the Trustees will forward them on or before the 15th of October. If sent by mail the postage must be paid.

JOHN RIDOUT, Secretary.

Annapolis, Sept. 14, 1837.—tm.

TAKE NOTICE.

THE undersigned will be absent from the city the ensuing winter—persons indebted to him are notified to call and settle ere the last week of the present month, otherwise all claims will be placed in the possession of the proper officer.

F. M. JARBOE.

N. B. Fifty-two vols. of "Harper's Family Library" for sale cheap—as also a collection of Novels, Romances, History, Poetry, Plays, &c. will be sold remarkably cheap.

Sept 7.

NOTICE.

THE Commissioners for Anne-Arundel county will meet at the court house in the city of Annapolis, on TUESDAY, the 31st day of October next, for the purpose of settling with the supervisors of the roads, hearing appeals and making transfers, and transacting the ordinary business of the Levy Court.

By order,

J. COWMAN, Clk.

August 24 R. tm.

To the Voters of Anne-Arundel County.

Gentlemen:—

I have been induced by what I believe to be the wishes of a large portion of the people of this county, and more particularly of the Sixth Election District, to offer myself as a Candidate to represent you in the next General Assembly of the State. The peculiar circumstances of the times, the political situation of our county, and the inflamed state of party spirit, which, forgetting its legitimate object, seeks now only the aggrandizement of its votaries, seem imperiously to demand that an effort should be made to place the guardianship of our public affairs in the care of those whose only object and motive can be the faithful performance of that trust. If therefore, I should be elected at the coming election, I shall proceed to the seat of government, untrammelled by party pledges, party engagements, or party views, and with the single determination of promoting the interest of the county, and the honour and welfare of the State.

ALFRED WARFIELD,

Lisbon.

A BY-LAW

To confirm the additional Assessment of Real and Personal Property within the City of Annapolis and the Precincts thereof.

[Passed June 17th, 1837.]

BE it established and ordained by the Mayor, Recorder, Aldermen and Common Councilmen of the city of Annapolis, and by the authority of the same, That the additional assessment of the real and personal property within the said city and precincts thereof as returned by the assessor for that purpose appointed on the 8th day of May 1837, be and the same is hereby ratified and confirmed with the addition thereto.

JOHN MILLER, Mayor.

June 20.

PEREMPTORY SALE.

BY virtue of a decree of the Court of Chancery of Maryland, the subscribers as Trustees, will offer at Public Sale on SATURDAY the 23d day of September next, at 12 o'clock M. at the Court House door in Prince Frederick Town, Calvert county, all the real estate of Thomas W. Harris deceased, remaining unsold, consisting of the tract or parcel of land on which the said Thomas W. Harris resided, in his lifetime, and at the time of his death, containing about

513 ACRES OF LAND,

situate in Calvert county, and distant about one and a half miles from Lower Marlborough. This farm is said to be well adapted to the growth of Wheat, Rye, Corn, Oats and Tobacco; has on it a comfortable Dwelling and all the necessary out houses.

THE TERMS OF SALE ARE—one-third of the purchase money to be paid in cash on the day of sale, or ratification thereof by the Chancellor, one-third in twelve months, and the balance in two years from the day of sale, the purchaser giving bonds with approved security, to secure the payment of the purchase money, with interest from the day of sale. On the payment of the purchase money, the trustees are authorised to convey the property to the purchaser in fee simple.

SOMERVILLE PINKNEY, CHARLES F MAYER, } Trustees.

August 31.—ts.

SECURITY AGAINST COUNTERFEITS.

DR. BRANDRETH has adopted the following plan to secure the GENUINE Brandreth Pills to the public. Every authorised agent must have the following Certificates of Agency, and it will be seen that a double forgery MUST be committed before any one can procure a forged certificate, and the person having it in his possession is equally liable with the forger. No one will chance ten years in the State Prison, for the sale of a box of counterfeit Brandreth Pills; at least I hope so.

Copy of Certificate of Agency.

BRANDRETH'S VEGETABLE UNIVERSAL PILLS.

Security against Counterfeits.

The within named R. R. Green, of Baltimore, is my appointed General Agent for the State of Maryland, Virginia, and District of Columbia, in the United States of America: and this letter, which is signed by me, *Benjamin Brandreth*, in my own hand writing—must also be signed by the within named General Agent, whose name will also appear in the principal papers of the United States.—This caution has become absolutely necessary to guard the public against the numerous counterfeits which are out of the above popular Medicine.

This letter will be renewed every twelve months, therefore should any alteration be made in the date, do not purchase, there is doubt. Signed,

B. BRANDRETH.

New York, January 1, 1837.

R. R. GREEN, Gen'l. Agent.

☞ BE IT KNOWN TO ALL MEN, that no DRUGGIST, or Drug Store Keeper, or any person in any wise connected with medicine, are allowed to sell the genuine BRANDRETH'S PILLS, although it is well known to Dr. B. that there is scarcely a Drug Store but what (TO THEIR ETERNAL SHAME BE IT SPOKEN) sell the Counterfeit article.

Purchaser! ask to see the Certificate of Agency—all who sell the genuine Brandreth's Pills have one.

CITIZENS OF ANNAPOLIS! you cannot use too much caution in purchasing the far famed BRANDRETH PILLS. Above all never get them from DRUG STORES. APOTHECARIES are not allowed to sell the GENUINE PILLS. *If you procure the Genuine* you will get a *Medicine* from which you will reap incalculable benefit, and you will look back to the day when first you heard the name of BRANDRETH as the most auspicious era of your human existence.

BEWARE! O BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS! Purchase only of Mr Richard Wells, or of such persons as he may authorise to sell the Genuine Pills. Mr. Wells is the accredited Agent for Anne-Arundel county.

R. R. GREEN,

General Agent for Dr. Brandreth.

June 15. 3m.

TAXES! TAXES! TAXES!

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN to all persons who are indebted to the subscriber for TAXES, that immediate payment is required, and it is hoped that they will call and discharge the same, or be prepared to do so when called upon, if not, payment will be enforced according to law.

LEWIS N. SEWELL,

Collector of County and City Taxes.

August 24.

NOTICE.

THE OFFICERS FEES which have been delivered are collectable upon demand; being compelled by law to collect and pay over the same in sixty days from the delivery of said accounts, I hope that payment will be punctually made when called upon, if not I shall proceed to enforce payment according to law.

LEWIS N. SEWELL,

Deputy Sheriff.

August 24.

IN CHANCERY,

12th August, 1837.

Mary Eliza Peirce, Eleanor M. C. Peirce, Richard M. Carter, and Emily Andrews Carter, his Wife, and of the Infants Charlotte Harman Peirce, Francis Roupelle Peirce, and Mary P. Winter, by their next friend the said Richard

vs.

Humphrey Peirce, Ann M. Peirce, and John Ticknor, and Eliza his Wife, and others.

THE object of the bill filed in this cause is to obtain a decree for the sale of the real estate whereof Humphrey Peirce, late of Baltimore county, died seized, or which he was in anywise entitled, for the purposes of division amongst the parties interested.

The bill states, that the said Pumphrey Peirce died seized of certain real estate in Baltimore county, intestate, and without issue—that the heirs at law of said Humphrey are as follows: Israel Peirce his brother, and the following children of his deceased brother Asa, which Asa said Humphrey survived, to wit, Humphrey Peirce, Ann M. Peirce, Eliza Ticknor wife of John Ticknor, and Sarah English, and the following children of his deceased brother Levi, which Levi said Humphrey survived, to wit: Levi Peirce, Isabella Brenan, wife of Richard Brenan, Mary Eliza Peirce, Eleanor M. C. Peirce, Louisa Roupelle Sterett, wife of James R. Sterett, Emily Andrews Carter, wife of Richard M. Carter, Margaret Octavia Cenas, wife of Hilary B. Cenas, and the plaintiffs Charlotte Harman Peirce and Francis Roupelle Peirce, and likewise the infant plaintiff Mary P. Winter, a granddaughter of said Levi, being the child of Anne Maria Winter, daughter of said Levi, and who has survived her said mother Anne and her father Joseph Winter—That a part of said real estate of the said intestate consists in a piece of land about six miles from the city of Baltimore, with improvements, formerly the residence of said Humphrey Peirce, deceased, and a piece of land situate within or near the limits of the city of Baltimore on or near the Washington Turnpike Road, containing about twenty-two acres, and grounds in Baltimore on Baltimore, Cove and German streets—That it will be beneficial for the infants the complainants, and for all the other heirs, that all the real estate of which said intestate died seized, or which he was in anywise entitled, should be sold, and the proceeds of sale distributed according to the interests of the parties. The bill also states, that the defendants Humphrey Peirce, Ann M. Peirce, John Ticknor and Eliza his wife, Sarah English, Levi Peirce, Richard Brenan and Isabella his wife, James R. Sterett and Louisa Roupelle his wife, and Hilary B. Cenas and Margaret Octavia Cenas his wife, reside out of the state of Maryland.

It is thereupon ordered, that the complainants by causing a copy of this order to be published in some newspaper once in each of three successive weeks before the 15th day of September next, give notice to the said nonresident defendants of the substance and object of the bill, that they may be warned to appear in this court in person, or by a solicitor, on or before the 15th day of January next, to shew cause, if any they have, why a decree should not be passed as prayed.

True copy—Test,

RAMSAY WATERS,

Reg. Cur. Can.

August 17. 3w.

A BY-LAW.

Entitled, A Supplement to a By-Law to authorise the preparation and issuing of Certificates of Debt

[Passed July 5th, 1837.

BE it established and ordained by the Mayor, Recorder, Aldermen and Common Council of the city of Annapolis, and by the authority of the same, That the Mayor be and he is hereby authorised and required to put into circulation the certificates of debt authorised to be prepared by the ordinance to which this is a supplement; that in doing so he shall receive from those who desire to purchase the said certificates, the notes of the Farmers Bank of Maryland, or other current Bank notes, which notes so to be received by him he shall from day to day deposite in the Farmers Bank of Maryland, to the credit of this corporation, there to remain for the purposes directed by the ordinance to which this is a supplement.

2. And be it further established and ordained by the authority aforesaid, That the Mayor give bond, with security to be approved by the Recorder, in the penalty of five thousand dollars, conditioned for the faithful performance of the trust reposed in him by this by-law.

Approved, JN. MILLER, Mayor.

July 6.

FOR RENT.

THE well known TAVERN kept for many years by James Hunter, at the upper end of the town. This establishment has attached to it a large STABLE for the accommodation of at least Thirty Horses; it has a large yard, and a Garden of about one acre of Ground. This establishment will be rented to a good tenant on accommodating terms; a part of the Furniture in the house will be sold when the property is rented. For terms apply to

MARY HUNTER.

August 10.

CORN MEAL.

THE WIND-MILL of the subscriber at Annapolis, being now in good repair, and an attentive Miller employed, will receive Grain to be ground for toll.

Wanted, a YOKE OF GOOD OXEN, for which a reasonable price will be given

NICHS. BREWER, Jr.

May 25.

DR. BRANDRETH

WANTS NO COLLEGE, NO INSTITUTION, NO MONOPOLY, NO CHARTER, HE BEING QUITE SATISFIED TO REST ON THE PATRONAGE OF THE PUBLIC

FOR THE SUCCESS OF HIS GRANDFATHER'S

VEGETABLE UNIVERSAL PILLS.

THE unprecedented success which has resulted from the adoption of Brandreth's Pills, during a period of upwards of 85 years, the numerous and extraordinary cures which they have performed upon hundreds of individuals whom they have rescued from almost inevitable death, after they had been pronounced incurable by the most eminent of the faculty—justify Dr. Brandreth, the proprietor of this Vegetable Universal Medicine, in warmly and conscientiously recommending it to the especial notice of the public.

Dr. Brandreth wishes mankind to consider this truth, that health solely depends on the state of purity in which the blood is kept, every part of the body being supplied daily with new blood from the food consumed, consequently, according to the pureness of that blood, so must the state of the body be more or less healthy. To obtain therefore, the most direct purifier of the blood, is a question of no little importance to every individual

That Brandreth's Pills are the most direct purifiers of the blood, there will be no doubt when it is considered that they have gained their present very extensive sale by their own intrinsic merit; proved by the numerous cures which they have accomplished in every variety of disease.

The peculiar action of these pills is most surprising; their operations being more or less powerful according to the pureness of the circulating fluid. On a person in a fair state of health, who is only costive or slightly bilious, they will be scarcely felt; on the contrary, if the complaint be chronic, and the constitution be much deranged, the effect generally at first is most powerful, until the system be freed from some of its most vitiated and turgid humours. This accomplished doses sufficient to cause two or three copious evacuations daily, will soon remove the disease, and the constitution will be restored to a state of health and renewed vigor

As a general Family Medicine, these stand unrivalled. In many of the lingering complaints also, with which the human system is afflicted, they have been highly successful. The use of a few boxes will, in most cases, convince the patient of their beneficial properties. Indeed, a fair trial is all that is needful in their recommendation

☞ Beware of COUNTERFEITS. If you want the GENUINE Medicine be sure and *keep clear* of DRUG STORES No DRUGGIST or APOTHECARY sells the GENUINE BRANDRETH PILLS. Ask to see the Certificate of Agency. All the regularly appointed Agents have one Price of Pills 25 cents the Box, with full directions.

☞ The SUBSCRIBER is the regularly appointed AGENT for ANNE-ARUNDEL COUNTY, of whom the GENUINE MEDICINE can at all times be procured.

RICHARD WELLS.

I certify that the above named Richard Wells is the accredited agent for the sale of Dr. Brandreth's Vegetable Universal Pills in the city of Annapolis.

R. R. GREEN, General Agent for Dr. Brandreth for Maryland, Virginia, and District of Columbia.

May 4. 6m.

TO THE PUBLIC.

THE subscriber having been recently appointed Treasurer to the Corporation of the city of Annapolis, informs all persons that he will upon every SATURDAY, from the hour of 12 o'clock, M. to 6 P. M. attend at the Store of Dubois & Weems, for the purpose of receiving and paying monies, and to attend to all business relating to the office of Treasurer.

EDWARD DUBOIS.

NOTICE.

ALL persons owning Carriages of burthen and pleasure within the city of Annapolis, are hereby notified that the By-Laws of the Corporation require that LICENSES for the same shall be taken out on the first of September annually.

G. H. DUVALL, Clk.

Corp. Annapolis.

August 10.

PUBLIC SALE.

BY virtue of the last will and testament of George Barber, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased, and under the direction of the Orphans Court, the subscriber, as Executor, will on FRIDAY, the 15th day of September next, on the premises, at 11 o'clock, A. M. sell in fee simple, at Public Sale, the valuable

BRICK STORE, WAREHOUSE and LOT

on the wharf, at the end of Church street, in the city of Annapolis, late the property of George Barber aforesaid, and well known as the stand occupied until recently by the Messrs. Adam & John Miller. The terms of Sale are—One-fifth of the purchase money to be paid on the ratification of sale, and the balance in four equal semi-annual instalments, the whole to bear interest from the day of sale, and to be secured by bonds, with sureties to be approved of the subscriber. Persons desirous of examing the premises will call on Charles Barber, Esqr. or the subscriber.

A. RANDALL,

Executor of Geo. Barber.

August 24, 1837.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY virtue of a writ of fieri facias issued out of the Chancery Court to me directed, at the suit of George McCeney, Eliza McCeney, and others, against the goods and chattels, lands and tenements, of Benjamin McCeney, I have seized and taken in execution all the right, title, estate, interest and claim, of the said Benjamin McCeney, either at law and in equity, to all that tract or parcel of land in Anne-Arundel county, on the Patuxent river, on which the said Benjamin McCeney now resides, called Golden Rod Bottom, and Bradshaw's Purchase, or by whatsoever other name the same may be called, containing two hundred and sixty-eight acres of Land, more or less; also two Negro Men, and one Negro Woman, and five Horses—and I hereby give notice, that on THURSDAY, the fourteenth day of September next, at 12 o'clock, M. at the residence of the said Benjamin McCeney, I shall proceed to sell the said property, so taken in execution, at Public Sale, to the highest bidder, for Cash, to satisfy the aforesaid execution.

JOHN S. SELBY, Sheriff

A. A. County.

August 24.

NOTICE.

I HAVE this day associated with me in business my son, THOMAS S. MCNEIR. The business will be conducted hereafter under the Firm of *Geo. McNeir & Son.*

GEORGE McNEIR.

July 1, 1837.

GEORGE McNEIR & SON,

Merchant Tailors,

HAVE on hand a handsome assortment of SEASONABLE GOODS, which they will make up at the shortest notice, and in the most Fashionable Style, for Cash or to punctual men.

July 6. tf.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT the subscriber, by virtue of a Deed of Trust executed on the 19th inst. by Nicholas Edwin Watkins to him, assigning the whole of his property, real, personal and mixed, together with his Books of Account, all debts, rights and credits which he has, or is in any respect entitled to, for the benefit of his creditors, is alone authorised to dispose of and settle the same. All persons having claims against the said Nicholas Edwin Watkins, will present them to the subscriber, properly authenticated, and those indebted to him are hereby warned not to settle their debts with any other person than the subscriber, or his order, which they are requested immediately to do.

JOHN NICHOLAS WATKINS.

July 20.

A BY-LAW.

A Supplement to the By-Law establishing West-street, passed April 18th 1835.

[Passed July 10, 1837.]

SECTION 1. Be it established and ordained by the Mayor, Recorder, Aldermen, and Common Council of the city of Annapolis, and by the authority of the same, That the By-Law passed on the 18th April 1835, entitled, a By-Law establishing West street, be now recorded by the Clerk of this Corporation, the same having been omitted to be recorded at the time the same was passed.

Sec. 2. And be it further established and ordained by the authority aforesaid, That the City Commissioners be again authorised and required to execute the provisions of the by-law to which this is a supplement, and in so doing they shall in all respects conform to the provisions of the said original by-law, especially in that respect in which the width of the said street is not to be diminished.

Sec. 3. And be it further established and ordained by the authority aforesaid, That in executing this by-law the City Commissioners need not give notice in the newspapers, but in lieu thereof shall give notice to the owners of lots on said street.

JOHN MILLER, Mayor

July 20.

PROCEEDINGS

OF THE

Conventions of the Province of Maryland, *Held at the City of Annapolis, in 1774, 1775, and 1776.*

Just received and for Sale by

D. RIDGELY,

Agent for the Publishers.

Subscribers copies are ready for delivery.

Dec. 29

A BY-LAW

Confirming a By-Law imposing a Tax upon the Real and Personal Property within the City of Annapolis and its Precincts, passed on the 15th day of July, 1836.

[Passed June 14th, 1837.]

BE it established and ordained by the Mayor, Recorder, Aldermen and Common Council of the city of Annapolis, and by the authority of the same, That a by-law passed on the 15th day of July 1836, entitled, a by-law imposing a tax upon the real and personal property within the city of Annapolis and its precincts, be and the same is hereby confirmed.

JOHN MILLER, Mayor.

SUNDAY MORNING FOR ANNAPOLIS.

The Steamboat MARYLAND leaves Baltimore every SUNDAY MORNING, at eight o'clock, for Annapolis, and returns in the Afternoon, starting from the lower end Dugan's wharf, her usual place of starting.

LEWIS G. TAYLOR.

May 11.

Twenty Years of Waldie's Library,
SENT BY MAIL.

PROSPECTUS OF TWO NEW VOLUMES FOR 1836.

THREE years have now elapsed since the proprietor of Waldie's Select Circulating Library laid before the public an original prospectus for a valuable library, the great features of which were cheapness, and the facility of a rapid transportation by mail. The most ample success has attended the enterprise, and the effects upon the reading community, it is believed, have been wholesome.

The fourth year will commence on the first Tuesday of January, 1836, at which period it will be necessary to determine the additional amount of copies to be printed, subscriptions being taken only from January of each year. The entire success of the Library is the best guarantee that can be given of its continuance. It was the first to supply books by mail at a mere per centage of their former cost; it has outlived more than thirty puerile attempts at imitation; and has now an extensive list of patrons who are of the most solid and valuable class of citizens in every part of the Union, as well as in foreign countries.

The object of Waldie's Library, its use and purpose, is enjoyment liberal and intellectual. To all who love a mental banquet, without being compelled to depend on places of public resort, this publication furnishes a most valuable desideratum, supplying polite literature of a character to enlarge and improve the mind. The time and attention of the editor, himself a reader from inclination as well as duty, are devoted to the procurement of works of an elevated standard of intellect which may be admitted into every family without hesitation by the most fastidious, and become a rallying point for all its members, promoting social belles lettres reading and conversation. The variety thus collected from the whole mass of published works, mostly new, embraces Biography, Novels, Voyages and Travels, Sketches, Tales, and Select History, personal memoirs of extraordinary individuals, and curious adventure, &c. &c. An amount equal to fifty London duodecimo volumes is thus annually furnished in weekly numbers, at a cost only equal to *one* of the London works. The plan thus embraces the whole range of popular literature, and the work has now become so universally diffused in every part of the Union as to form no inconsiderable portion of the literature of the country, and with which an acquaintance has become really necessary for those who mix in society.

The Library as now conducted disseminates books to all parts of the country in from five to six weeks after their issue in London. Five dollars per annum expended in this way will supply good reading for a whole circle or family; for a *cent and a half a day*, postage included, a duodecimo book is sent every week, making in the course of the year more than three volumes of Rees's Cyclopedia. One volume of the Library, containing from fifteen to twenty entire works, can be bound at an expense little exceeding that of binding either separately, and constitutes a concentrated collection forming a never failing resource of amusement and instruction, and which must always be worth the price that has been paid for it. The most ample testimony has been spontaneously afforded that this work has contributed to the pleasure of thousands, who, but for the resource it afforded, must have been left with minds unoccupied, or thrown into unprofitable and uncongenial society. This immense supply of periodical reading has thus been welcomed every where as a means of improvement, and a substitute for the small talk or idle listlessness so apt to employ a large portion of the time of the many.

Waldie's Library is published every Tuesday, accompanied by a cover of four quarto pages, entitled, The Journal of Belles Lettres, containing reviews of new books, literary intelligence of all kinds, tales, lists of new books, &c. thus combining the advantages of a Library, and the amusement of a magazine and newspaper; the whole for $5 00 per annum, or clubs of five individuals obtain five copies for $20 00, a reduction which pays the postage. *Payment always in advance.*

Waldie's Port Folio and Companion to the Library.

THIS periodical contains half as much matter as the Library, at half its price; or *both* are furnished to clubs of five for $6 00. Its contents consist of a reprint of the best matter from the London Magazines and Reviews, more especially Chamber's Edinburgh Journal. Its object is popular instruction and amusement, combined in such a manner as to enlist the feelings of every member of the social circle. It enjoys an extensive circulation; price to single subscribers not taking the Library, $2 50, postage paid.

☞ A very limited number of complete sets of Library and Port Folio, at the original subscription price, may be had for a short period. The Library has been published three years and the Port Folio one; an individual may now form a club by himself, and by paying for the past three years and the volumes for 1836 of the Library, and the Port Folio for 1835 and 1836, the whole can be had for $20 00. For this an amount of matter may be procured which public approbation has stamped as truly valuable and unique for its kind. This privilege must, however, be of brief continuance.

Address, post paid,

ADAM WALDIE,
Seventh, two doors south of Chesnut street, Philad.

The Museum of Foreign Literature and Science, price $6 00 per annum, the Library and Port Folio, will be all supplied for $12 00.

Oct. 8.

ST. MARY'S HALL,

GREEN BANK, BURLINGTON, NEW JERSEY.

FOR THE EDUCATION OF YOUNG LADIES.

UNDER THE IMMEDIATE SUPERVISION OF THE BISHOP OF THE DIOCESE.

THE Institution will be opened, with divine permission, on Wednesday, the third day of May, under the charge of the Rev. ASA EATON, D. D., as Chaplain and Head of the Family, Mrs. SUSAN EATON, as Matron, and Miss ELLEN ROTTON,† as Principal Teacher; with assistant Teachers in the several departments. No pupil will be admitted for less than a year.

The scholastic year is divided into a Summer term, and a Winter term, of twenty-two weeks each; the former commencing on the first Wednesday in May, and the latter on the first Wednesday in November. There will be two vacations, of four weeks each, next preceding the days just named.

The *regular expenses* for each term, including boarding and lodging, with fuel and lights, and instruction in all the English branches, the ancient languages, psalmody, plain sewing and the domestic economy, will be one hundred dollars, payable always in advance. From this charge, twenty-five per cent will be deducted, for *daughters of clergymen of the Church.* Full courses of lectures in Natural Philosophy and Chemistry, with a complete apparatus, and also in Botany, will be delivered annually, in addition to the instruction in those branches. There will be a charge of six dollars for each term, for the use of bed, bedstead, bedding and towels. Washing will be charged at fifty cents a dozen.—Books and stationary will be furnished at usual prices. There will be provided, for the use of the Institution a Library, selected especially for the use of the Teachers and Pupils. Pupils who remain will be charged $12.50 for each of the two vacations. A limited number of day-scholars will be received.

The following will be *charges additional* to the above,—for instruction in the French language, $7.50 a quarter, (of eleven weeks,)—in the German, Italian, and Spanish, $10 a quarter; for musical instruction, on the Piano, with use of instrument, $15 a quarter—on the Harp, with use of instrument, $25 a quarter—on the Organ, with use of instrument, $10 a quarter; for instruction in drawing and painting, $8 a quarter,—and in fancy work, $6 a quarter.

All money for the use of pupils must be entrusted to the Head of the Family; under whose direction all purchases are to be made, and all expenses incurred. Advances must be made to meet all such expenditures. Parents will designate the additional branches which are to be pursued.

Attention is particularly requested to the following points:—thoroughness in study and exactness in deportment will be expected of all who desire to continue pupils of the institution—the branches proper to be pursued by each must be left to the discretion of the Principal Teacher—no pupil to bring to the institution any but devotional and school books—plainness and simplicity in dress, and a just economy in expenditure, will be expected in all, as members of a Christian family.

In its entire organization, St. Mary's Hall is designed to be a Christian household; and the aim will be, by the *continual* application of domestic influences on Christian principles, to form and to accomplish *the domestic character.* It is the object of the Institution—and nothing will be spared for its accomplishment—to promote to the utmost the physical, intellectual, and spiritual improvement of the pupils entrusted to it; and, training them all up "in the nurture and admonition of the Lord," to render them, by the due cultivation of the mind, the manners, and the heart, true Christian ladies, prepared, through grace, for usefulness and influence here, and for "glory, honour and immortality" hereafter.

All communications must be addressed to "the Rev. ASA EATON, D. D., Chaplain, and Head of the Family, of St. Mary's Hall, Burlington, New Jersey."

Burlington March 6, 1837. 3w.

**From the Rev. Dr. Tyng, Rector of the Church of the Epiphany, Philadelphia*

The information which I have received, that the Rev. Dr. EATON, of Boston, and his lady, are to be the united head of the household in St. Mary's Hall, your new school for the education of young ladies, has induced me to offer you, for any purpose which it may serve, in promoting the interests of the Institution, this spontaneous expression of my feelings.—In Boston and its vicinity, there would be far more propriety, in my asking commendation from Dr. Eaton, than in my offering it to him. In this section of the country, perhaps, my residence here may give me some advantages which he does not possess. Allow me, therefore to say, wherever I am known, and he is a stranger, that I have known him intimately from my childhood, and have reverenced him, as many beside have done, as an important light for the Episcopal Church in the time of its desolation, and as the friend and guide to many of our young men in their preparation for the ministry, as he was in many respects to myself. Parents may confide in the certainty, that whatever long tried piety, and *moderate*, calm, and Christian manners, and an affectionate, tender and parental spirit, can do for the benefit of their daughters, they will find in entrusting them to the care of Dr. Eaton. Mrs. Eaton is a lady of the most respectable connexions, in her native city, and by her education and manners, and the class of society to which she has been accustomed—as well as by her piety and domestic character—will be found in a high degree qualified for the maternal care of the interesting subjects of her charge. I am of opinion, that no similar Institution can present as far as the heads of the family are concerned—for I am unacquainted with the arrangements for the department of instruction—superior advantages for those young ladies, for whom Christian seek a Christian Parents education.

†From the Rev. Dr. Eastburn, Rector of the Church of the Ascension, New York.

Right Rev. and Dear Sir,—In reply to your request, that I would state to you my opinion of the character and qualifications of Miss ROTTON and her sister, it gives me pleasure to say, that, from testimonials submitted to me, I have been brought to the conviction, that they would prove an invaluable acquisition to any establishment for female education, in which they might be placed. With both of these ladies, my acquaintance is but of a recent date. The elder of them, however, whom you have selected as the Principal Teacher of St. Mary's Hall, I have had an opportunity of seeing once or twice lately; and have learned enough from these interviews to say with confidence, that you will find in her not only a lady of great accomplishments, but one fitted, by the superior delicacy and refinement of her manners, and by her unostentatious but deep toned piety, to exert the most salutary influence upon all entrusted to her care. I think it right to state, that these ladies received their education at a school of great celebrity at Clifton, in England; the advantages of which, though, perhaps, not generally known in this country, will be properly appreciated by all who are acquainted with its character. That these highly esteemed persons may prove an extensive blessing, in the new sphere of action which they have selected, is the prayer of yours very respectfully and truly.

SEVENTEEN POPULAR NOVELS,

VIZ:

Peter Simple,
Jacob Faithful,
Pirate and Three Cutters,
Frank Mildmay,
King's Own,
Newton Forster,
Pacha of Many Tales,
Japhet in Search of his Father.

BY CAPTAIN MARRYATT.

Pelham,
The Disowned,
Devereux,
Paul Clifford,
Eugene Aram,
Last Days of Pompeii,
Rienzi,
Falkland,
Pilgrims of the Rhine,

BY E. L. BULWER,

Will be given as a premium to any person who will send the names of Ten Subscribers, and Twenty Dollars in cash, to the publisher of

The Saturday News and Literary Gazette.

And to every person who will send Five Subscribers, and Ten Dollars in cash, a complete set of either Bulwer or Marryatt, as may be preferred.

The prices of the novels above mentioned, if purchased of the booksellers, would be $21 25, and in Godey's cheap and uniform edition they cost $8 50. They are to be had of the publisher, at $3 50 for Bulwer, $3 for Marryatt, complete.

The SATURDAY NEWS contains more reading matter than any other paper published in the United States. It is devoted to general Literature, Criticism, the Drama, Fine Arts, Science, News, &c. Many of the best writers of Philadelphia are contributors to its columns, and its selections are made from the whole range of English literature. A correspondence is maintained with the principal cities of the Union, and letters are expected from a gentleman of high talent about to travel in Europe.—The subscription price is $2 per annum, payable in advance, or three copies for $5.

L. A. GODEY & Co.

The following notices are taken from papers of a similar character, made by the leading presses in the city:—

SATURDAY NEWS.—The weekly paper with the above title, which we foretold a few weeks since came to light on Saturday last, under the auspices of Messrs. Godey, McMichael & Neal. Such a trio never got together before.—Neal and McMichael beat all for writing, and Godey beats all for publishing; and a capital job they made of their first number, worthy all that was promised. We prophesy for them great success, and for their readers great satisfaction.—*United States Gazette.*

THE PHILADELPHIA SATURDAY NEWS.—We have been favoured with a copy of the first number of this new paper. It is creditable to all concerned. The literary matter is far above the ordinary standard and would not discredit the columns of the most popular newspaper of the British metropolis. Sustained in the same spirit, the News will soon win liberal patronage and enviable reputation. An amusing extract will be found in a subsequent column.—*Enquirer and Courier.*

THE PHILADELPHIA SATURDAY NEWS AND LITERARY GAZETTE.—The first number of a new weekly paper, with the above title, issued in Philadelphia on Saturday last—it is of the largest size of newspapers published in that city, and succeeds the Gentleman's Vade Mecum, formerly issued by Mr. Charles Alexander, which has been by him transferred to Messrs. L. A. Godey, J. C. Neal, and M. McMichael, three gentlemen very favourably known as possessing the requisite qualifications for conducting such a periodical in the most advantageous manner. The first number is a highly satisfactory specimen of what may be expected from the paper, especially as a literary Gazette. The annual subscription is at the very moderate rate of two dollars.—*Baltimore Gazette.*

We have received the first number of the Saturday News, a weekly paper of the largest class, issued by the Messrs. Godey, Neal and McMichael, able and experienced newspaper editors, who will not fail to give a due share of entertainment and interest to their sheet. The Gentleman's Vade Mecum has been transferred to Messrs Godey & Co., and will be continued under the title of the Saturday News, which will contain besides a large amount of interesting intelligence and literary matter, in addition to that heretofore embodied in the Vade Mecum. We intended to publish their prospectus to-day, but have been prevented by want of room.—*Berks and Schuylkill Journal.*

SATURDAY NEWS.—We have received the first number of a new weekly paper, of the above title, edited by Louis A. Godey, conductor of the Lady's Book; Joseph C. Neal, editor of the Pennsylvanian, and Morton McMichael, the late editor of the Saturday Courier. Judging from the first number we should conclude that it will far exceed, for *original* matter, and new selections, any weekly paper in Philadelphia. It is not a *reprint* of any other Gazette, which is too much the case with the mammoth sheets of that city.—*Newcastle Gazette.*

The first number of the Philadelphia Saturday News has been received at this office, and promises to be one of the very best weekly papers in the Union. The number before us is very creditable to the enterprising publisher and editors, its contents being various, entertaining and instructive. Those who wish a good family paper from the city, cannot do better than to subscribe for the Saturday News. It is published by L. A. Godey, and edited by Morton McMichael, and Joseph C. Neal, Esqrs.—*Darby Republican.*

SATURDAY NEWS.—The new Journal advertised in our paper under the above title, made its appearance last week, and is, very unequivocally on the "go ahead" system.—There is no doubt, but that the publisher, our friend Godey, whose Lady's Book we have in times past laboured to make our *fair readers fairly* in love with, will gain troops of friends in his new enterprise, and line his pockets to some purpose with the "needful." Very well. We are glad of it. The sketch under our police head is by Mr. Neal, and is in his inimitable style. We hope to be able to treat our friends often to such exquisite touches of sly and quiet humour.—*Saturday Courier.*

MAMMOTH SHEET.

OFFICE OF THE SATURDAY NEWS AND LITERARY GAZETTE.
Philadelphia, November 26, 1836.

THE very liberal patronage bestowed on the SATURDAY NEWS, since its commencement in July last, and a desire to meet that patronage by corresponding exertions, have induced us this week to publish a *Double Number*—being the largest sheet ever printed in Philadelphia for any purpose, and the largest literary paper ever printed in the United States. To those of our friends who are practical printers, it need not be mentioned that this undertaking has involved serious mechanical difficulties. The largest—or one of the largest presses in Philadelphia is used for our ordinary impression—but this would accommodate only a single page of the mammoth sheet, and we were obliged, therefore, to work four forms at different periods. The care used in preparing the paper—in removing and folding the sheets, &c., can only be estimated by those who have seen the experiment made; and, added to the necessarily increased amount of composition, press work, &c., these supplementary expenses have made an aggregate cost, which would have deterred many from engaging in the enterprize. A gain of two thousand new subscribers will not repay the actual cost of this single number.

We flatter ourselves that, besides its extraordinary size, this number presents attractions that entitle it to some attention.—It contains the whole of *Friendship's Offering* for 1837, the London copy of which costs $4, and has 384 closely printed pages of letter press. Distinguished as the present age, and particularly our own country, has been for cheap reprints, we believe this surpasses any former instance. For *four cents* subscribers to the *Saturday News* receive, in addition to their ordinary supply of miscellaneous matter, an English annual, the largest yet received for the coming season; and they receive it, moreover, in a form that, from its novelty, gives it additional value.

Of the general character of the *Saturday News* we need not speak. That has now become so well known as to require no comment. We may take occasion to say, however, that in enterprize and resources we yield to no other publishers in this city or elsewhere, and we are determined that our paper shall not be surpassed. We have entered the field prepared for zealous competition, and we stand ready in every way to realize our promise, that no similar publication shall excel that which we issue. Our articles, both original and selected, we are not ashamed to test by any comparison which can be adopted; and there is no periodical in the United States, monthly or weekly, which might not be proud of many of our contributors.

The issuing of this number may be regarded as an evidence of our intention and ability to merit success. Nor will it be the only effort—From time to time, as opportunity offers, we propose to adopt extraordinary means for the interest and gratification of our subscribers.

L. A. GODEY, & Co.

THE SALMAGUNDI, AND NEWS OF THE DAY.

EMBELLISHED WITH A MULTITUDE OF COMIC ENGRAVINGS.

A NEW PERIODICAL, of a novel character, bearing the above appellation, will be commenced on the beginning of January, 1836. While it will furnish its patrons with the leading features of the news of the day, its principal object will be to serve up a humorous compilation of the numerous lively and pungent sallies which are daily floating along the tide of Literature, and which, for the want of a proper channel for their preservation, are positively lost to the Reading world. Original wits and humorists of our time will here have a medium devoted to the faithful record of the scintillations of their genius. It is not necessary to detail the many attractions which this journal will possess, as the publisher will furnish a specimen number to every person who desires it—(those out of the city, will forward their orders, postage paid)—☞ and he pledges himself that no exertions on his part shall be wanting to make each succeeding number superior in every respect to the preceding ones.

THE SALMAGUNDI will be printed on large imperial paper, equal in size and quality to that which is at present used for the Gentleman's Vade Mecum. It is calculated that MORE THAN

500 ENGRAVINGS

will be furnished to the patrons of this Journal in one year—these, *in addition to an extensive and choice selection of Satire, Criticism, Humour and Wit*, to be circulated through its columns, will form a Literary Banquet of a superior and attractive order; and the publisher relies with perfect confidence on the liberality of the American public, and the spirit and tact with which this expensive undertaking will be prosecuted, to bear him successfully and profitably along with it.

The Terms of THE SALMAGUNDI will be TWO DOLLARS per annum, payable invariably in advance. No paper will be furnished unless this stipulation is strictly adhered to. ☞ Clubs of three will be supplied with the paper for one year, by forwarding a five dollar note, postage paid. Clubs of seven will be supplied for the same term, by forwarding a ten dollar note. ☞ The papers that are sent out of the city will be carefully packed in strong envelopes, to prevent their rubbing in the mail.

☞ THE SALMAGUNDI will be published on alternate weeks—otherwise it would be impossible to procure the numerous Embellishments which each number will contain—and the general interest it will afford must be encreased by this arrangement.

☞ Address, CHARLES ALEXANDER, Athenian Buildings, Franklin Place, Philadelphia.

A NEW AND GREAT ENTERPRISE!!

A continuous succession from one reader to the following prospectus of a new and very cheap periodical, which will be issued from this office in the first week of next January. It will not be in so convenient a form for binding as the present, with which it will in no way interfere, but it will make *books cheap beyond all precedent.* It will contain the works of the day, which are much sought after, but are *comparatively* dear, and which cannot penetrate the interior in any mode half so rapidly as by mail, in which *volumes* of books are prohibited. A fifty cent American reprint will be furnished entire for from *four to six cents*; a Marryat novel for twelve cents, and others in proportion.

As but very few copies will be printed but what are actually subscribed for, those who wish the Omnibus, must make their remittances at *once.*

Books at Newspaper Postage.

WALDIE'S LITERARY OMNIBUS.

NOVEL AND IMPORTANT LITERARY ENTERPRISE!!

NOVELS, TALES, BIOGRAPHY, VOYAGES, TRAVELS, REVIEWS, AND THE NEWS OF THE DAY.

IT was one of the great objects of "Waldie's Literary," "to make good reading cheaper, and to bring literature to every man's door." That object has been accomplished; we have given to books wings, and they have flown to the uttermost parts of our vast continent, carrying society to the secluded, occupation to the literary, information to all. We now propose still further to reduce prices, and render the access to a literary banquet more than twofold accessible; we gave and shall continue to give in the quarto library a volume weekly for two cents a day; we now propose to give a volume in the same period for less than *four cents a week*, and to add as a piquant seasoning to the dish a few columns of shorter literary matters, and a summary of the news and events of the day. We know by experience and calculation that we can go still further in the matter of reduction, and we feel that *there* is still verge enough for us to aim at offering to an increasing literary appetite that mental food which it craves.

The Select Circulating Library, now as ever so great a favourite, will continue to make its weekly visits, and to be issued in a form for binding and preservation, and its price and form will remain the same. But we shall, in the first week of January 1837, issue a huge sheet of the size of the largest newspapers of America, but on very superior paper, also *filled with books* of the newest and most entertaining, though in their several departments of Novels, Tales, Voyages, Travels, &c., select in their character, joined with reading such as usually *should* fill a weekly newspaper. By this method we hope to accomplish a great good; to enliven and enlighten the family circle, and to give to it, at an expense which shall be no consideration to any, a mass of reading that in book form would alarm the pockets of the prudent, and to do it in a manner that the most sceptical shall acknowledge "the power of concentration can no farther go." *No book which appears in Waldie's Quarto Library will be published in the Omnibus*, which will be an *entirely distinct* periodical.

TERMS.

WALDIE'S LITERARY OMNIBUS will be issued every Friday morning, printed on paper of a quality superior to any other weekly sheet, and of the largest size. It will contain,

1st. Books, the newest and the best that can be procured, equal every week to a London duodecimo volume, embracing Novels, Travels, Memoirs, &c., *and only chargeable with newspaper postage.*

2d. Literary Reviews, Tales, Sketches, notices of books, and information from "the world of letters," of every description.

3d. The news of the week concentrated to a small compass, but in a sufficient amount to embrace a knowledge of the principal events, political and miscellaneous, of Europe and America.

The price will be two dollars to clubs of five subscribers where the paper is forwarded *to one address.* To clubs of two individuals, five dollars; single mail subscribers, three dollars. The discount on uncurrent money will be charged to the remitter; the low price and superior paper absolutely prohibit paying a discount.

On no condition will a copy ever be sent until the payment is received in advance.

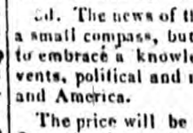
As the arrangements for the prosecution of this great literary undertaking are all made, and the proprietor has redeemed all his pledges to a generous public for many years, no fear of the non fulfilment of the contract can be felt. The Omnibus will be regularly issued, and will contain in a year reading matter equal in amount to two volumes of Ree's Cyclopedia, for the small sum mentioned above.

Address, post paid,

ADAM WALDIE,
46 Carpenter St. Philadelphia.

☞ Editors throughout the Union, and Canada, will confer a favour by giving the above one or more gratuitous insertions, and accepting the [illegible] or a year as compensation.

FOR AN[illegible]DGE, CAMBRIDGE & EASTON.



The Steam Boat MARYLAND, leaves Baltimore, every TUESDAY & FRIDAY MORNINGS, at 7 o'clock, for the above places, starting from the lower end Dugan's wharf, and returns on Wednesday and Saturday.

N. B. All Baggage at the owner's risk.

LEM'L. G. TAYLOR.

The Maryland Gazette.

VOL. XCII. ANNAPOLIS, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 21, 1837. NO. 38.

Printed and Published by
JONAS GREEN,
At the Brick Building on the Public Circle.
Price—Three Dollars per annum.

NEW MONTHLY MAGAZINE.

On the 1st of July, 1837, will be published, beautifully printed on good paper, of an extra large royal octavo size, and neatly stitched in a coloured cover, the first number,

OF A NEW PERIODICAL WORK,

ENTITLED,

THE GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE,

Edited by WILLIAM E. BURTON, Philadelphia.

To whom all original Communications will be addressed.

THE announcement of a new Periodical in the present state of affairs, may create some feeling of surprise but having contemplated an alteration in the nature of a very popular monthly publication, "Every Body's Album," the proprietors deem it best to proceed in the perfected arrangements, and produce a periodical embodying the most wholesome points of the old work, but conducted with sufficient energy and talent to ensure the success of their new arrangements. The respectable and extensive subscription list of the Album, to which this work is designed as a successor, will at once place the Gentleman's Magazine in a circulation equal to that of any other monthly work in the United States, and guarantee the continuance of its publication, with the certainty of payment to the enterprise of the proprietors.

The contents of the Gentleman's Magazine will, in every respect, be answerable to the meaning of the title. We do not pretend, in our literary pursuits, to fly as "eagles soar, above the ken of man," nor shall we be content with merely skimming the surface of the ground; our pages will not be filled with abstruse predications, nor shall we display the brilliancy of our critical acumen in matters "caviare to the million." In short we do not mean to be profoundly learned, nor philosophically dull. We wish to produce a gentlemanly, agreeable book—an epitome of life's adjunctives—a literary melange, possessing variety to suit all palates and sufficient interest to command a place upon the parlour table of every gentleman in the United States.

In the varied and ample page of contents attached to each number of the Gentleman's Magazine, original articles will be found, from some of the most celebrated writers of the day—essays humorous and didactic—graphic delineations of men and manners—free and spirited translations of the lighter portions of the Literature of continental Europe. A series of original biographical notices of the principal stars in the Dramatic hemisphere. The current Literature will be reviewed in full, and liberal extracts made from rare and valuable works. An original copy right song, not otherwise to be obtained, will be given, with the music, in every number.

The Gentleman's Magazine will contain seventy-two extra sized octavo pages, of two columns each, forming, at the close of the year, two large handsome volumes of one thousand seven hundred and twenty-eight columns, each column containing one-third more than an octavo page of average proportions. Several engravings will be given in the course of the year; and the proprietors pledge themselves that the Gentleman's Magazine shall be *THE LARGEST AND THE CHEAPEST MONTHLY WORK ISSUED IN THE UNITED STATES.*

To induce subscribers to forward their names immediately, the publisher begs leave to offer the following inducements for Clubbing, the advantages of which proposition can remain in force for a few months only. The subscription to the Gentleman's Magazine will, for a single copy, be invariably three dollars per annum, payable in advance—but a five dollar bill will produce two copies to the same direction, or a club of ten dollars will command five copies.

All letters, postage paid, addressed to *Charles Alexander*, Athenian Buildings, Franklin Place, Philadelphia, will meet with the earliest attention.

June 39.

ANNE-ARUNDEL COUNTY, Sct.

ON application to the Court of Anne-Arundel county, by petition in writing of James S. Tongue, of Anne-Arundel county, stating that he is now in actual confinement, and praying for the benefit of the act of the General Assembly of Maryland, entitled, An act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors, passed at December session 1805, and the several supplements thereto, on the terms therein mentioned, a schedule of his property and a list of his creditors on oath, so far as he can ascertain the same being annexed to his petition, and the said James S. Tongue having satisfied me by competent testimony that he has resided two years within the state of Maryland immediately preceding the time of his application, and the said James S. Tongue having taken the oath by the said act prescribed for the delivering up his property, and given sufficient security for his personal appearance at the county court of Anne-Arundel county, to answer such interrogatories and allegations as may be made against him, and having appointed Robert Welch of Bet. his trustee, who has given bond as such, and received from the said James S. Tongue a conveyance and possession of all his property, real, personal and mixed, it is therefore ordered and adjudged, that the said James S. Tongue be discharged from imprisonment, and that he give notice to his creditors by causing a copy of this order to be inserted in some newspaper published in Anne-Arundel county, once a week for three consecutive months before the fourth Monday of October next, to appear before the said county court at the court house of said county, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, to show cause if any they have, why the said James S. Tongue should not have the benefit of the said act and supplements as prayed. Given under my hand this 20th day of April, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty-seven.

WM. S. GREEN, Clk.
A. A. County Court.

May 28. 3m.

PRINTING
Neatly executed at this Office.

BOSTON PIANO FORTES.

SAMUEL CARUSI, Washington City, Agent for the celebrated Factory of Gilbert & Co. Boston, will attend to orders for Piano Fortes, and warrant them in all cases for not less than one year, and on very accommodating terms.

A Piano from said factory may be seen at Richard J. Crabb's, Esq.

S. C. will shortly receive a supply of German Pianos from several of the best houses there. Piano Fortes made to order. Orders for Piano Fortes or any other Musical Instruments, left with Robert Welch, Esq. will meet with prompt attention.

SAM'L. CARUSI,
Publisher and Dealer in every article in the Music line.

June 22.

SUBSCRIPTION
FOR VOL. IV. OF
THE CULTIVATOR,
A MONTHLY PUBLICATION, COMPRISING 200 PAGES IN A VOLUME, DEVOTED TO THE IMPROVEMENT OF THE SOIL AND THE MIND.

THE Conductor tenders his acknowledgments to gentlemen, for their kind offices in extending the circulation of the CULTIVATOR, and respectfully solicits the continuance of their good will. Putting out of the question our personal contributions, of the merits of which it does not become us to speak, we venture to say, there is no periodical of its price, that contains more matter directly useful to the great agricultural interest, than is to be found in the columns of the Cultivator. *One* volume contains as much matter, by printer's computation, as *five* ordinary duodecimos, which sell at 75 to 125 cents each. If, then, as we believe, the paper is both cheap and useful, and calculated to promote improvement in the business of husbandry, every gentleman may benefit his community, by a moderate effort to extend its circulation. We plead not for ourselves, but for the great interest which it is our pride and pleasure to serve.

☞ The entire Series of the Cultivator will be sent to order, at 50 cts. the volume, stitched, or $2 for the three volumes bound together. 11 vols. for $5.

☞ Subscriptions to the above work received by
A. COWAN,
Annapolis.

SAINT-MARY'S COUNTY COURT,
March Term, 1837.

ORDERED BY THE COURT, That the creditors of Benedict Gibson, a petitioner for the benefit of the Insolvent Laws of this state, be and appear before the County Court to be held at Leonard Town, in and for Saint-Mary's county, on the first Monday of August next, to file allegations, if any they have, and to recommend a permanent trustee for their benefit.

By order, JO. HARRIS, Clk.
True copy, JO HARRIS, Clk.
of St. Mary's County Court

May 11. 3m.

A BY-LAW
Relating to Dogs in the City of Annapolis.
[Passed July 10, 1837.]

SECTION 1. Be it established and ordained by the Mayor, Recorder, Alderman, and Common Council of the city of Annapolis, and the authority of the same, That from and after the twentieth day of July instant, it shall not be lawful for any dog to go at large within the limits of this city, or its precincts, without a collar, on which shall be written and inscribed the name of the owner, and that any dog or dogs so going at large, the owner or owners thereof shall pay a fine of one dollar for every male dog, and a fine of three dollars for every female dog, to be recovered as other fines are, the one half to the informer, the other to the use of the Corporation.

Sec. 2. And be it further established and ordained, That if any dog or dogs shall be suffered to go at large a second time, the owner or owners thereof shall be again subjected to the fine in the manner pointed out in the preceding section, and in addition thereto it shall be the duty of the City Constables to kill such dog or dogs, and for each and every dog killed in pursuance of this by-law, the constable killing the same shall be entitled to the sum of fifty cents.

Sec 3. And be it further established and ordained, That if any person or persons shall, under pretext of executing this ordinance, kill or in anywise injure any dog which may have on a collar, or be at the time on the owners premises, he shall be subject to a fine of twenty dollars, to be recovered in like manner as other fines and forfeitures, and to be paid to the informer.

JOHN MILLER, Mayor.

July 20.

SUNDAY MORNING FOR ANNAPOLIS.

The Steamboat MARYLAND leaves Baltimore every SUNDAY MORNING, at eight o'clock, for Annapolis, and returns in the Afternoon, starting from the lower end Dugan's wharf, her usual place of starting.

LEM'L. G. TAYLOR.

May 11.

POETRY.

Below will be found a poem of Thomas Moore's never before published, for which we are indebted to a gentleman of this city. It was presented to him by the late celebrated Mrs. Siddons, the aunt of Mrs. Arkwright, who is only daughter of Stephen Kemble and cousin to the present Mrs. Fanny Butler. The Irish bard in alluding to this poem observes,—"In the stanzas, I have done little more than relate a fact in verse, and the lady whose singing gave rise to this curious instance of the power of memory in sleep, is Mrs. Robert Arkwright."

Louisiana Adv.

THE DAY DREAM.

BY THOMAS MOORE.

They both were hush'd—the voice—the chords—
I heard but once the witching lay;
And few the tones, and few the words,
My spell-bound memory brought away.

Traces remembered here and there,
Like echoes of some broken strain,
Links of a sweetness lost in air,
That nothing now could join again.

E'en these, too, ere the morning fled;
And though the charm still linger'd on,
That o'er each sense her song had shed,
The song itself was faded—gone!

Gone, like the thoughts that once were ours,
On summer days, ere youth hath set,
Thoughts bright, we know, as summer flowers;
But what they were, we now forget!

In vain with hints from other strains
I woo'd this truant air to come,
As birds are taught on eastern plains,
To love their wild and kindred home.

In vain;—the song that Sappho gave,
In dying, to the mournful sea,
Not muter slept beneath the wave,
Than this within my memory.

At length, one morning, as I lay
In that half waking mood, when dreams,
Unwillingly at last give way
To the full truth of day-light's beams—

A face,—the very face methought,
From which had breath'd, as from a shrine
Of song and soul, the notes I sought,—
Came with its music close to mine;

And sung the long-lost measure o'er,—
Each note and word with every tone
And look, that lent it life before,—
All perfect—all again my own!

Like parted souls, when mid the blest,
They meet again, each widow'd sound,
Through memory's realm had wing'd in quest
Of its sweet mate, till all were found.

Nor e'en in waking did the clue,
Thus strangely caught, escape again;
For never lark its matins knew
So well, as now I know this strain.

And oft, when memory's wondrous spell
Is talked of in our tranquil bower,
I sing this lady's song and tell
The vision of that morning hour.

MISCELLANEOUS.

LADY LUCY'S PETITION.

A TALE FOUNDED ON FACTS.

'And is my dear papa shut up in this dismal place, to which you are taking me, nurse!' asked the Lady Lucy Preston, raising her eyes fearfully to the tower of London, as the coach in which she was seated with Amy Gradwell, her nurse, drove under the gateway. She trembled and hid her face in Amy's cloak, when they alighted, and she saw the soldiers on guard, and the sentinels, with their crossed partisans, before the portals of that part of the fortress where the prisoners of State were confined, and where her own father, Lord Preston, of whom she was come to take her last farewell, was then confined under sentence of death.'

'Yes, my dear child,' return Amy, sorrowfully; 'my Lord, your father, is indeed within these sad walls. You are now going to visit him.—Shall you be afraid of entering this place, my dear?'

'No,' replied Lady Lucy, resolutely; 'I am not afraid of going to any place where my dear papa is.'

Yet she clung closer to the arms of her attendant, as they were admitted into the gloomy precincts of the buildings and her little heart fluttered fearfully as she glanced around her, and she whispered to her nurse: 'Was it not here that the two young princes, Edward the Fifth, and his brother Richard, Duke of York, were murdered by their cruel uncle Richard, Duke of Gloucester!'

'Yes, my love, it was; but do not be alarmed on that account, for no one will harm you,' said old Amy, in an encouraging tone.

'And was not good King Henry the Sixth murdered here also, by that same wicked Richard!' continued the little girl, whose imagination was full of the records of deeds of blood that had been perpetrated in this fatally celebrated place, many of which had been related to her by Bridget Holdworth, the housekeeper, since her father had been imprisoned in the tower, on charge of high treason.

'But do you think they will murder papa, nurse!' pursued the child, as they began to ascend the stairs leading to the apartment in which the unfortunate nobleman was confined.

'Hush! hush! dear child, you must not talk of these things here,' said Amy, 'or they will shut us both up in a room with bolts and bars, instead of admitting us to see my Lord, your father.'

Lady Lucy pressed closer to her nurse's side, and was silent till they were ushered into the room where her father was confined, when, forgetting every thing else in her joy at seeing him again, she sprang into his arms, and almost stifled him with her kisses. Lord Preston was greatly affected at the sight of his little daughter, and, overcome by her passionate demonstrations of fondness, his own anguish at the thought of his approaching separation from her, and the idea of leaving her an orphan at her tender age, (for she had only just completed her ninth year, and had lost her mother,) he clasped her to his bosom, and bedewed her innocent face with his tears.

'Why do you cry, dear papa!' asked the innocent child, who was herself weeping at the sight of his distress.

'And why will you not leave this gloomy place, and come home to your own hall again!'

'Attend to me, Lucy, and I will tell you the cause of my grief,' said her father, seating the little girl on his knee: 'I shall never come home again, for I have been condemned to die for high treason, which means an offence against the king, and I shall not leave this place till they bring me forth on Tower hill, where they will cut off my head with a sharp axe, and set it up afterwards over Temple bar, on London bridge.'

At this terrible intelligence, Lady Lucy screamed aloud, and hid her face in her father's bosom, which she wetted with her tears.

'Be composed, my dear child,' said Lord Preston, 'for I have much to say to you, and we may never meet again on this side of the grave.'

'No, no! dear papa,' cried she, 'they shall not kill you, for I will cling so fast about your neck, that they shall not be able to cut your head off, and I will tell them all how good and kind you are, and then they will not want to kill you.'

'My dearest love, this is all simple talking,' said Lord Preston. 'I have offended against the law as it is at present established, by trying to have my old master, King James, restored to the throne, and therefore I must die. Do you remember, Lucy, I took you once to Whitehall to see King James, and how kindly he spoke to you.'

'Oh, yes, papa! and I recollect he laid his hand on my head, and said I was like what his daughter, the Princess of Orange, was at my age,' replied Lady Lucy, with great animation.

'Well, my child, very shortly after you saw King James at Whitehall, the Prince of Orange, who married his daughter, came over to England, and drove King James out of his palace and the kingdom, and the people made him and the Princess of Orange, king and queen, in his stead.'

'But was it not very wicked of the Princess of Orange to join with her husband to take her father's kingdom from him? I am very sorry King James thought me like her,' said Lady Lucy, earnestly.

'Hush, hush! my love, you must not talk so of the Princess of Orange, for perhaps she considered she was doing right in depriving her father of his kingdom, because he had embraced the Catholic religion, and it is against the law for a king of England to be a Catholic. Yet I confess I did not believe she would have consented to sign the deathwarrants of so many of her father's old servants, only on account of their faithful attachment to him,' said Lord Preston, with a sigh.

'I have heard that the Princess of Orange is of a merciful disposition,' said old Amy Gradwell, advancing towards her master, 'and perhaps she might be induced to spare your life, my Lord, if your pardon were very earnestly entreated of her by some of your friends.'

'Alas! my good Amy, I have no one who will undertake the perilous office of soliciting the royal grace for an attainted traitor, lest they should be suspected of favoring the cause of King James.'

'Dear papa! let me go to the Queen, and beg for your pardon,' cried Lady Lucy, with a crimsoned cheek and a sparkling eye. 'I will so beg and pray her to spare your life, dear papa, that she will not have the heart to deny me.'

'Simple child!' exclaimed her father, 'what should you be able to say to the Queen that would be of any avail!'

'God would teach me what to say, and he has power also to touch her heart with pity for a child's distress, and to open her ear to my earnest petition.'

Her father clasped her to his bosom, and said, 'Thou wouldst be afraid of speaking to the Queen, even if thou shouldst be admitted to her presence, my child.'

'Why should I be afraid of speaking to the Queen, papa! for even if she would be angry with me, and answer harshly, I should be thinking too much of you, father, to mind it; or if she were to send me to the tower and cut off my head, she could only kill my body, but would have no power at all to hurt my soul, which is under the protection of One who is greater than any king or queen upon earth.'

'You are right, my child, to fear God, and to have no other fear,' said her father. 'It is He who hath, perhaps, put it into your head to plead with the Queen for my life: which, if it be his pleasure to grant, I shall feel it indeed a happiness for my child to be made the instrument of my deliverance from the perils of death, which now encompass me; but if it should be otherwise, his will be done. He hath promised to be a father to the fatherless, and he will not forsake my good and dutiful child when I am low in the dust.'

'But how will Lady Lucy gain admittance to the Queen's presence, my lord,' asked old Amy, who had been a weeping spectator of the scene between the father and child. 'I will write a letter to her godmother, the Lady Clarendon, requesting her to accomplish the matter.'

He then wrote a few hasty lines to that lady, which he gave to his daughter, telling her she was to go the next day at Hampton Court, properly attended, and to obtain a sight of Lady Clarendon, who was there in waiting upon the Queen, and deliver that letter to her with her own hand. He then kissed his child tenderly, and bade her farewell. Though the little child wept at parting with her father, yet she left the tower with a far more composed mind than she entered it, for she had formed her resolution, and her young heart was full of hope. She had silently committed her cause to God, and she trusted that he would dispose the event prosperously for her.

The next morning, before the lark had sung her matins, Lady Lucy was up and dressed in a suit of deep mourning, which Amy had provided as the most suitable garb for a daughter whose only surviving parent was under the sentence of death. The servants, who had been informed of their young lady's intention to solicit the Queen for her father's freedom, were all assembled in the entrance hall to see her depart; and as she passed through them, leaning on her nurse's arm, and attended by her father's confidential secretary, and the old butler, they shed tears, and bade God bless her, and prosper her in her design.

Lady Lucy arrived at Hampton Court, was introduced into the Countess of Clarendon's apartments before her ladyship was out of bed, and having told her artless tale with great earnestness, delivered her father's letter. Lady Clarendon, who was wife to the Queen's uncle, was very kind to her young goddaughter, but plainly told her she must not reckon on her influence with the Queen, because the Earl of Clarendon was in disgrace on account of being suspected of carrying on a correspondence with King James, his brother-in-law; therefore she dared not to solicit the Queen on behalf of her friend, Lord Preston, against whom her majesty was so deeply exasperated that she had declared she would not show him any mercy.

'O!' said the little girl, 'if I could only see the Queen myself, I would not wish any one to speak for me, for I *should* plead so earnestly to her for my dear papa's life that she could not refuse me, I'm sure.'

'Poor child, what could you say to the Queen!' asked the Countess, compassionately.

'Only let me see her and you shall hear,' replied Lady Lucy.

'Well, my love, it were a pity but what you then should have an opportunity,' said Lady Clarendon; 'but much I fear thy little heart will fail thee, and when thou seest the Queen face to face, thou wilt not be able to utter a syllable.'

'God will direct the words of my lips,' said the little girl, with tears in her eyes.

The Countess was impressed with the piety and filial tenderness of her little goddaughter; and she hastened to rise and dress, that she might conduct the child into the palace gallery, where the Queen usually passed an hour in walking, after her return from chapel, which she attended every morning. Her majesty had not left the chapel when Lady Clarendon and Lady Lucy entered the gallery; and her ladyship endeavoured to direct the anxious impatience of her little friend, by pointing out to her the portraits with which it was adorned.

'I know that gentleman well,' said the child, pointing to a noble whole-length portrait of James the Second. 'That is the portrait of the deposed King James, Queen Mary's father,' observed the Countess, sighing; 'and a very striking likeness it is of that unfortunate monarch—but hark, here comes the Queen, with her chamberlain and ladies, from chapel; now, Lucy, is the time. I will step into the recess yonder, but you must remain alone, standing where you are, and when her majesty approaches near enough, kneel down on one knee before her, and present your father's petition. She who walks a little in advance of the other ladies is the Queen. Be of good courage, and address yourself to her.

Lady Clarendon then made a hasty retreat. Lucy's heart fluttered violently when she found herself alone, but her resolution did not fail her; and while her lips moved violently in fervent prayer to the Almighty for his assistance in this trying moment, she stood with folded hands, pale, composed, and motionless as a statue, awaiting the Queen's approach: and when her majesty drew near the spot, she advanced a step forward, knelt and presented the petition.

The extreme beauty of the child, her deep mourning, the touching sadness of her look and manners, and, above all, the streaming tears which bedewed her face, excited the Queen's attention and interest; she paused, spoke kindly to her, and took the offered paper; but when she saw the name of Lord Preston her colour rose. She frowned, cast the petition from her, and would have passed on, but Lucy, who had watched her countenance with a degree of anxious interest that amounted to agony, losing all awe of royalty in her fears for her father's, put forth her hand, and grasping the Queen's robe, cried in an imploring tone, 'Spare my father—my dear, dear father, royal lady!' Lucy had means to say many persuasive things, but forgot them all

in her sore distress, and could only repeat the words mercy, mercy, for my father, gracious Queen! till her vehement emotion choked her voice; and throwing her arms around the Queen's neck, she leaned her head against her majesty's person for support, and sobbed aloud.

The intense sorrow of a child is always peculiarly touching; but the circumstances under which Lucy appeared were more than commonly affecting. It was a daughter, not beyond the season of infancy, overmastering the timidity of that tender age, to become the suppliant to an offended sovereign for the life of a father.—Queen Mary pitied the distress of her young petitioner, but she considered the death of Lord Preston as a matter of political necessity; she therefore told Lucy mildly, but firmly, that she could not grant her request.

'But he is good and kind to every one,' said Lucy, raising her blue eyes, which were swimming with tears, to the face of the Queen.

'He may be so to you, child,' returned her majesty, 'but he has broken the law of his country, and therefore must die.

'But you can pardon him if you choose to do so, madam, replied Lucy; 'and I have read that God is well pleased with those who forgive; for he has said, 'Blessed are the merciful, for they shall obtain mercy.'

'It does not become a little girl like you to attempt to instruct me,' replied the Queen, gravely; 'I am acquainted with my duty; and as it is my place to administer justice impartially, it is not possible for me to pardon your father however painful it may be for me to deny the request of so dutiful a child.'

Lucy did not reply; she only raised her eyes with an appealing look to the Queen, and then turned them expressively on the portrait of King James, opposite to which her majesty was then standing. There was something in that look that bore no common meaning; and the Queen, whose curiosity was excited by the peculiarly emphatic manner of the child could not refrain from asking wherefore she gazed so earnestly upon that picture.

'I was thinking,' replied Lady Lucy, 'how strange it was you should wish to kill my father, only because he loved yours so faithfully!'

This wise but artless reproof from the lips of infant innocence, went to the heart of the Queen; she raised her eyes to the once dear and honored countenance of a parent, who, whatever were his political errors as a king, or his offences against others, had ever been the tenderest of parents to her, and the remembrance that he was an exile in a foreign land; relying on the bounty of strangers for his daily bread, while she and her husband were invested with the regal inheritance of which he had been deprived, pressed upon her the thought of the contrast of her conduct as a daughter, when compared with the filial piety of the child before her, whom a sentence of hers was about to render an orphan.

'Rise, dear child, she said; 'thou hast prevailed—thy father shall not die. I grant his pardon at thy entreaty—thy filial love has saved him.

ON READING LADY LUCY'S PETITION.

It must have been a lovely sight, to view that sinless child,
On whose young timid cheek and brow such fascination smiled;
The quivering lip—the upraised eye—the soul-beseeching glance,
Which spoke to every feeling heart with nature's eloquence.
Oh! young patrician, after years might give thee wealth and power,
But could they e'er bestow on thee a feeling like that hour,
When that so dreaded voice bestowed thy fond heart's first desire,
And yielded to thy prayers and tears the pardon of thy sire.
Thy sex, sweet girl, has often been the saviour of man's life;
The maid has suffered for her love, and for her spouse the wife;
But there's no feeling of the heart so pure and undefiled,
As that which for a father fills the bosom of his child.
There's something so unselfish and so holy in the name
There 'love's indeed no counterfeit,' it is a sacred flame—
It is an emanation caught from radiance ever bright,
A heavenly flame from Him who is the Father of all Light.

D. L. S.

A BY-LAW
Relating to Hogs

[Passed September 11th, 1837.]

BE it established and ordained by the Mayor, Recorder, Aldermen and Common Council of the city of Annapolis, That from and after the passage of this law, all laws and by-laws heretofore passed in relation to keeping Hogs in any manner in this city, be and the same are hereby repealed, and that all persons who are not prohibited by the laws of the state from keeping Hogs, may from and after the passage of this law be permitted to keep Hogs within the limits of this city, provided the same are not permitted to run at large.

JOHN MILLER, Mayor.

Sept. 21.

CASH FOR
ANY NUMBER OF NEGROES,

Including both sexes, from 10 to 35 years of age.

PERSONS having likely Servants to dispose of, and wishing the highest prices, will do well to give me a call, as I am determined to buy and give higher prices than any other purchaser, who is now or may come into this market. I can at all times be found at Mrs. Hunter's Tavern in Annapolis. All communications directed to me will be promptly attended to.

ISAAC F. PURVIS.

Sept. 12. R

P. S.—Any communications left with Mr. John Lamb, will be promptly attended to.

I. P.

Maryland Gazette.

ANNAPOLIS:
Thursday, September 21, 1837.

Republican Nomination for Anne-Arundel County.

FOR THE LEGISLATURE.
JOHN S. SELLMAN,
RICHARD W. HIGGINS,
GEORGE COOKE,
WESLEY LINTHICUM.

Calvert County.
JOHN PARRAN,
JOHN P. WAILES,
JAMES G. ALNUTT,
DANIEL KENT.

Baltimore City.
HENRY McKINNELL,
SOLOMON HILLEN, Jr.
WM FELL GILES,
FRANCIS GALLAGHER.

Baltimore County.
HUGH ELY,
THOMAS C. RISTEAU,
JOHN C. ORRICK,
JAMES TURNER.

Carroll County.
BROOK BOYLE,
JACOB SHOWER,
JACOB POUDER, Jr.
JAMES BARRETT.

Frederick County.
GEORGE W. ENT,
DANIEL S. BISER,
EZRA CREAMER,
JOHN W. CLAYER.

Allegany County.
GEORGE ROSLITZELL,
DANIEL BLOCHER,
JOHN NEFF,
JONATHAN HUDDLESON.

Queen Anne's County.
WILLIAM A. SPENCER,
LEMUEL ROBERTS,
WILLIAM GRAYSON,
PEREGRINE WILMER.

Washington County.
JOHN H. MANN,
ANDREW RENCH,
JOHN WITMER, Jr.
MICHAEL SWINGLEY.

At a meeting of the Voters of the City of Annapolis friendly to the Administration of the General Government, held on Saturday evening last the 16th instant, GABRIEL H. DUVALL, Esquire, was called to the Chair, and NICHOLAS H. GREEN appointed Secretary.

The object of the meeting having been announced by the Chair—

On motion, the following resolution was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That in the nominations of candidates to be made by this meeting the voters present pledge themselves to support the same, and to exert all fair and honourable means to promote and secure their election.

The meeting then proceeded to the choice of candidates, when it appeared that JOHN H. T. MAGRUDER and RICHARD I. JONES, Esquires, were taken, and unanimously recommended to the support of the democratic voters of this city.

G. H. DUVALL, Chairman.

Nicha. H. Green, Sec'y.

CASTLE CROSIER.

* * * Castle Dangerous was the last production of Sir Walter Scott. This nobleman fortuitously struck an exhaustless mine of literary ore, out of which he formed those works which will be transmitted to endless ages, and have secured for him a fame imperishable as Albion's glory. He, by a peculiar adaptation of his mind to the pursuit, happily corrected, in a great measure, with salutary chiding, that morbid proneness to extravagant exaggeration which so extensively pervaded the regions of fiction.

Some account of the origin of Castle Crosier will not perhaps be uninteresting. A paragraph that appeared in one of the leading prints of the day relative to the costume of the Brazilian Envoy on his arrival at Washington, added to a disposition to beguile a portion of those office hours which otherwise would probably have been spent in listless apathy or musing inertness, together with a view of suppressing, in a spirit of pure good will, a prevalent species of novel and romance writing, and moreover, a desire to advance the cause of religion, by substituting a genuine for a false chivalry, gave rise to this unobtrusive little work.

Distinctions [It was the number of colours in a garment which among the Irish grandees denoted the rank of the wearer; and such as were entitled to six occupied a position next in grade to the supreme monarch or sovereign. This badge was more esteemed than all the trappings of oriental grandeur, to suitably pourtay the magnificence of which would require the aid of that lately invented article, golden ink.] in society will ever command deference. The proclivity of human nature to admire whatever bespeaks pomp and power, is such, that the appendage even of a ribbon to the botton loop, denoting the character of the wearer, raises him at once in the estimation of the world, and swells his consequence beyond computation. An insignia [Caldos, one of the prime ministers of China, having misstated some circumstance of momentous import in relation to Lord M'Cartney, was degraded in his rank by being compelled to wear in his head-dress, instead of a peacock's, a crow's tail, which seemingly answers to stars, garters, ribbons, and other badges of nobility;] of this description then, whether it be of the most ordinary degree of boraldric honour, or partakes of the highest order of Knighthood, [Among the foremost of the causes produced by the feudal system, and which suppressed barbarism, chivalry may be regarded. This, though in the language of the historian commonly considered a wild institution, arose naturally from the condition or temper of society in that era, and had a very wonderful influence in refining the manners of the Europeans. The champion of oppressed damsels or beauty in distress, was endued originally with such tokens as would inspire martial ardour, and these ceremonies of Knighthood were simple but expressive. He who was thus to be "dubbed a Knight," was, preparatory to his initiation, invested with a sword and spurs; and his cheek or shoulder was gently touched with a slight blow as emblematic of the only indignity he was permitted to endure] obtains for him who is thus escutcheoned [The family of Kirkpatrick selected for the crest of their arms, a hand with a bloody dagger; and tradition ascribes this singular and unique device to the legendary incident of Sir Thomas Kirkpatrick stabbing Cummin to the heart.] an easy access to the most polished, elegant and refined circles of fashion. So imposing is the mere semblance of grandeur. It is a melancholy truth that one is estimated according to the habiliments or garb in which he is arrayed. "For, if there come into your assembly a man with a gold ring, in goodly apparel, and there come in also a man in vile raiment, ye hath respect to him that weareth the gay clothing, and say unto him, sit thou here in a good place, and say to the poor stand thou there, or sit thou here under my foot-stool." The above verses from the epistle of St. James, strikingly illustrate and exemplify the position that the outward costume is the ignis fatuus that beguiles the tenants of this mundane sphere, and induces them frequently to attach honour where no honour is due; these, to be sure, are short-sighted mortals. Heraldry, or blazonry, which is but another term for heraldry, denotes honour and dignity, and that composition of certain figures borne in mystical array upon shields, ensigns, crests and other similar devices adopted by sovereigns as hereditary tokens by which families and persons of ancient and worthy descent are designated, being badges of renown. Many advantages obviously result from a knowledge of these marks of distinction. It serves to commemorate national and family history, and has a tendency to preserve the observance of a due subordination among the respective ranks and classes of mankind. The origin of armorial bearings or heraldric appendages, may be traced to the antediluvian age, and even to so remote an epoch as the posterity of Seth, who were thus contradistinguished from the progeny of Cain. In the book of Numbers it is mentioned, that on the entrance of the children of Israel into the wilderness, they were directed to pitch their tents every one by his own standard, with the ensigns of their father's house, which clearly indicates the use of armories among the Egyptians at the time of the departure of the Israelites. Allusion, to evince their antiquity, is made to Genesis, where it appears the breastplate of the high priest was garnished with twelve precious stones of various colours. Rabbinical writers, in addition to this, venture to ascertain the blazon of the standards and banners belonging to each particular tribe, and which, as they imagine, were assigned to them by Jacob, and maintain that every Israelitish family had its peculiar flag representing some appropriate figure or device. Accordingly fanciful historians have described the armour of Moses, Joshua, Job, Esther, Judith, David, and other eminent Hebrews. A portion have pretended that the Pagans of the heroic ages employed armorial bearings, alleging that the Assyrians wore a dove argent in compliment to *their queen Semiramis, and thus commentators* explain the expression of Jeremiah, "ea facie ira columbæ." Moreover the devices on the bucklers of the besiegers of the city of Thebes, described by Euripides, and the symbols upon those of the Argonauts, mentioned by Valerius Flaccus, are adduced in support of this opinion. It is by many contended that the figures on the shield of Agamemnon, who was at the siege of Troy, are sufficient to sustain the position that the invention of armour is attributable to the Greeks. The account given by Zenophon of a golden eagle borne on a buckler, the royal ensign of the Medes, induces the supposition that heraldry was not unknown to them. King Arthur has also been designated as the founder of it—and its origin has been ascribed to the crusades to Palestine or the Holy Land.

(*To be continued.*)

BANK OF MARYLAND.

Harford County Court adjourned on Monday last. The Thursday prior to its adjournment, suits for the recovery of money due the Bank of Maryland, came up. Several notes of hand were produced, given by Poultney, Ellicott & Co. and other notes with their endorsement.—Evidence was produced by Messrs. Johnson and McMahon, proving the validity of the notes, and the jury rendered a *judgment* to the amount of *three hundred and forty-eight thousand five hundred and twenty two dollars and forty-eight cents.*

Mr. Evan Poultney's case, as a petitioner for the benefit of the Insolvent Law, also came up before the court. A motion to further postpone the same was made by his counsel. The petition was however withdrawn on the ground that it was impossible for Mr. Evan Poultney to have his witnesses on in time. There were many interrogatories and allegations filed against him.—These are facts of intelligence, which as an editor of a free press, we feel bound to make public, although we have every feeling of good will towards every individual connected with the Bank of Maryland, although ourself a sufferer by the institution.—*Harford Madisonian.*

[*Published by Request.*]

INFORMATION FOR THE PEOPLE.
READ AND REFLECT.

Copy of a letter from the Treasurer of the Western Shore, to Marcy Fountain, Esq. in answer to certain inquiries relative to the situation of the finances of this state, dated

WESTERN SHORE TREASURY, *Annapolis 18th August*, 1836.

"*Sir:*—To the written inquiries you left with me some time since, I now send you the following answers, viz: On account of the Legislature of last December session, I have paid sixty-six thousand two hundred and twenty-eight dollars and seventy-five cents.

I have yet to pay one hundred and thirty-seven dollars and seventy three cents, making the sum of sixty-six thousand three hundred and sixty-six dollars and forty eight cents.

On account of the Legislature of the adjourned session in May last, I have paid thirteen thousand seven hundred and ninety one dollars nineteen cents, and have yet to pay twelve dollars, making the sum of thirteen thousand eight hundred and three dollars and nineteen cents; total 80,169 dollars and 67 cents.

The cost of printing, (which is included in the above sum) amounted to thirteen thousand nine hundred and seventy one dollars and seven cents; of which eight thousand and ten dollars were paid to Jeremiah Hughes, Esq. printer to the House of Delagates, and five thousand nine hundred and sixty dollars were paid to Wm. McNeir, Esq. Printer to the Senate.

To the Commissioners to survey a route for the Eastern Shore Rail Road, I have paid five thousand dollars, to be applied to the payment of the expenses of the survey. What salaries or per diem, if any, they or the officers they employ, are to receive, I do not know. The itinerant charges for each session, amount to about 3.578. I have looked back as far as 1824 and did not observe any change in the allowance.

THE TREASURY.

1st Dec. 1829	had a surplus of	$13,218 76.
1st Dec. 1830	do	29,828 64.
1st Dec. 1831	do	35,367 22.
1st Dec. 1832	do	3,886 87.
1st Dec. 1833	was deficient by	11,137 03.
1st Dec. 1834	do	15,169 57.
1st Dec. 1835	do	16,824 38.

The amount paid in each year for Geological surveys has been in 1833 $600, in 1834, 2666 dollars 66 cents, in 1835 2000, in 1836 2,019, dollars 20 cents.

The amount of the public debt in 1828 was $180,947; the public debt at this time is 4,241,500; if the further debts authorized, be contracted there will be added, 9,026,000, making 13,267,500 dollars.

The amount of loss by riots in Baltimore reported to the Treasury on the 8th inst., and for which indemnity is provided by ch. 184 of the acts of last December, is 102,552 dollars—To Reverdy Johnson 40,632 50; John B. Morris and Lydia E. Hollingsworth 16,825 92; E. T. Ellicott 4,747 55; Eleanor Bond 1,643 44; John Glenn 37,270 65; Elizabeth Patterson 400; J. J. Audubon 129; Ebenezer L. Finley 912 dollars 76 cents.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,
GEORGE MACKUBIN.
Treasurer of the Western Shore of Maryland.

The foregoing statement was published in August, 1836; and the treasurer was immediately accused of combining with Mr. Fountain to injure the credit of the state, and of the party to which he belonged. His mere statement of the debt and expenses of the state which no one ventured to deny, drew upon him the abuse and indignation of the Whig party. He was obliged to defend himself by informing the public that it had always been the usage of his department to furnish information in relation to the treasury, whenever it was called for in a proper manner. If he had given erroneous information or acted as his party had charged him, the house of delegates would have removed him from office.

According to the treasurer's statement, the public debt was upwards of four millions of dollars in August last, and would amount to more than thirteen millions, if the debt when authorized should be contracted for.

Commissioners have been sent to Europe, for the purpose of contracting this additional debt. They are to borrow money, and give the bonds of the state, bearing an interest of six per cent.; but as this is a higher rate of interest than is usually paid in England, it is provided in the act authorizing the loan, that these state bonds or certificates shall be sold for a premium of 20 per cent. In that case the state will receive one hundred and twenty dollars for a bond of one hundred dollars. This premium of twenty dollars, is to be placed at interest, which is to accumulate in such a manner as to extinguish the principal in forty seven years. This is the representation of those persons who have assisted to create the publick debt. It is easy to show that it is all deception. The law requires that three years interest on the debt contracted, shall be paid out of the premium, and that the commissioners shall receive a quarter per cent. out of the same fund. This eighteen dollars and twenty five cents must be deducted from the twenty dollars and will leave one dollar and seventy-five cents to be placed at interest.—This will produce, at five per cent., an interest of 8.3-4 cents each year, towards the extinguishment of one hundred dollars debt.

The treasurer in his report to the legislature at May session, in alluding to this deception, uses the following language: "To attempt deliberately and permanently to borrow interest as well as principal, and still more to appear to seek by any device to cover the fact, is to abuse and impair the public credit, if it fail to extract it."

The interest alone on the public debt will be about eight hundred thousand dollars; and in a few years the system of taxation must fall upon the people. Some of the law know this must be the necessary consequence, and provided in the 15th section what in case it becomes necessary to levy a direct tax, it shall be laid upon goods, wares, and merchandise, ships and vessels in or out of port, money at interest, bonds and mortgages, stock and public securities of every description, and every other description of property, real, personal, or mixed, and the faith of the state is pledged to levy the same, to provide for the payment of principal and interest to be created by this act, or of debts which may be contracted by any subsequent legislature."

This part of the law shows that the premium was not expected to pay the debt, and that other debts besides those authorised were in contemplation. Indeed it is evident that the system of loans and public debts though rapid in its progress is yet in its commencement. In time of peace a system of general taxation is to be adopted, not for the public defence, or to pay the expenses of the government, but to enable the holders of canal and rail road stocks to carry on their speculations.

The 11th section of the law requires that the governor shall appoint three commissioners, who are directed to proceed to Europe for the purpose of negotiating the loan.

When the canal company borrowed five millions of dollars from the Dutch, one commissioner was enough. When capitalists are about to invest their money, they do not inquire about the number of agents they are to deal with, but what interest they are to receive, and how the whole debt is to be paid. But three commissioners were required by the act of assembly, and appointed by the executive, and they are now visiting the money markets of Europe.—Judge Buchanan sailed in May; General Emory after harvest, and Mr. Peabody, originally from the eastern states, has been some time a resident in England. That the two first named gentlemen should have left the United States, was a subject of surprise, because it was generally known that Mr. Peabody had stated in a letter, that it was impossible to obtain the loan upon the terms required by the act of assembly. It has been said however that Gen. Emory was of opinion that the law left him no discretion, but positively directed him to proceed to Europe. But there is a part of a law which authorises said commissioners to negotiate said loan in this country, if in their judgment the interest of the state will thereby be promoted."

In the hurry of preparation for a long voyage, the commissioners probably overlooked this provision of the law, or perhaps they thought the interest of the state would be promoted by the various information they expected to collect in their travels.

If three persons were necessary to perform the business of one, still it is a subject of surprise and regret that Judge Buchanan should be selected for that purpose. Being chief judge of a judicial district, as well as of the court of appeals, his whole time is occupied in the discharge of his official duties. Indeed he has applied to the legislature for additional compensation, for the very reason that he has such arduous duties to perform. It is obvious therefore, that he could not be spared for six months from his judicial duties. But this is not the worst aspect of the case. He is receiving his salary of $2,500 as a judge, while he will receive between six and seven thousand dollars for borrowing money in Europe. Then it will be remembered that he received a considerable sum for revising the laws, which makes it appear that he is an especial favourite with the executive of Maryland. The Bill of Rights declares "that no chancellor or judge ought to hold any other office civil or military, or receive fees or perquisites of any kind."

There was no necessity for appointing three commissioners, or even one to negociate the loan, either at home or abroad, because the treasurer of the state was the proper person to transact the business. He was better qualified by his experience in financial affairs, and his agency would have added nothing to the public expense.

In the year 1834 he was directed to sell the state bonds for three millions of dollars. Without moving out of his office, he received proposals from Frederick County Bank—the Savings Bnak of Baltimore; the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Company; Alexander Brown and Sons; Thomas Biddle and Co.; J. I. Cohen jr. and Co. and brothers; Hoffman and Co.; and James Howard. Many of these bids were for the whole amount, as will be seen by a reference to the journal of May session page 44. The proceedings of the legislature and executive which have been noticed, require but little comment. They are submitted to the serious consideration of the people.

MAINE ELECTION.

A slip from the Boston Atlas of Saturday says that all the towns have been heard from but eight, and the vote stands thus:—

Kent,		34,008
Parks,		32,971
Majority,		1,037

In the Legislature, 128 representatives were known to be elected, to wit, 86 Whigs and 42 Administration—37 to hear from.

EARLY CORN.

We have been shown a specimen of corn of this year's growth, raised by *Samuel Hollingsworth, Esq.* of Cecil county, the whole crop of which has been thus early sent to market for sale, consigned to Messrs. Levering & Harrison. The seed was obtained from New Hampshire, and was planted on the 10th June last.

and cribbed on the 10th September, the grain being perfectly formed before the approach of the dry weather usually experienced in August, and the crop ready to be gathered in previous to the early frosts in the fall. The grain is hard and flinty, and weighs about sixty pounds to the bushel. We have not been able to learn, however, whether it possesses any advantage over the ordinary kinds as to the quantity produced per acre, its great merit being the rapidity with which it reaches maturity. [*Balt. Amer.*

PEACH TREES.

A subscriber informs us and wishes the fact made public, that MAXL put round the trunk of Peach Trees, say a bushel or half that measure to each tree, protects them from the attack of worms, preserves the trees in health, continues them in life beyond the time of their ordinary existence, promotes the growth of the fruit to almost double its former size, and increases the richness of its flavour in like proportion. This is valuable information indeed, and our friend assures us it is not less true than valuable.—*Salem* (*N. J.*) *Banner.*

ABSTINENCE.

Cheyne says that St. Anthony lived to 105 years on mere bread and water, adding only a few herbs at last, James the hermit to 104; Arsenius, the tutor of the Emperor Arcadius, to 120—65 in the world and 55 in the desert, to which he retired during the persecutions of the early Christians; St. Epiphanius to 116; St. Jerome to about 100; Simon Stylites to 109, and Romualdus to 120. And Lewis Cornaro, a Venetian nobleman, after he had used all other remedies in vain, so that his life was despaired of at 40, yet recovered and lived, by the mere force of his temperance, to near 100 years.

ROBINSON CRUSOE'S ISLAND SWALLOWED.

The *Barbadoes West Indian* of May 11 states the following, which will grieve many a juvenile and other reader:—

"*Juan Fernandez.*—This lovely island, on which Alexander Selkirk was cast away, and that gave rise to the novel of *Robinson Crusoe* was swallowed up by the recent earthquake which destroyed a great portion of Chili, in South America."

OBITUARY.

Communicated.

Died, on Monday, the 11th Sept. at Elk Ridge, Anne Arundel County, SARAH ANN, oldest daughter of Anthony and Mary Ann Smith, aged 17 years and 7 months. In the death of this young lady her numerous friends and relatives have experienced an affliction more distressing to them than terrible to her, for during a painful illness of four weeks she at all times expressed an entire resignation to the will of Him "in whom are the issues of life and death," desiring life, but not dreading death, according as He willed. The deceased was a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

GEORGE McNEIR & SON,
Merchant Tailors,

HAVE just received a large assortment of

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES AND VESTINGS,

which they will make up in the most fashionable style, at the shortest notice.

Also, an assortment of

Gloves, Stocks, Suspenders, Handkerchiefs, and Silk Hosiery, &c. &c.

Sept. 21.

FARMERS' BANK OF MARYLAND,
September 20th, 1837.

THE President and Directors of the Farmers Bank of Maryland have declared a dividend of THREE PER CENT on the Stock of said Bank for six months, ending the 30th instant, and payable on or after the first Monday of October next, to Stockholders on the Western Shore at the Bank at Annapolis, and to Stockholders on the Eastern Shore at the Branch Bank at Easton, upon personal application, on the exhibition of powers of attorney, or by correct simple order.

By order,
TH. FRANKLIN, Cash.

Sept. 21. R. 3w.

The Gazette and American, Baltimore, will publish the above once a week for three weeks.

ELECTION.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, That an Election will be held at the several places designated by law for holding Elections in Anne-Arundel county, on MONDAY, the 2d day of October next, for the purpose of electing Four Delegates to represent said county in the next General Assembly of Maryland.

JOHN S. SELBY, Sheriff.

2 Sept. 14 1837.—te.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT an Election will be held in this city, at the usual place of holding elections, on MONDAY the 2d day of October next, for the purpose of electing Two Delegates to represent this city in the next General Assembly.

G. H. DUVALL,
Clerk Corporation.

2 Sept. 14 —te.

PROCEEDINGS
OF THE
Conventions of the Province Maryland,
Held at the City of Annapolis, in 1774, 1775, *and* 1776.

Just received and for Sale by
D. RIDGELY,
Agent for the Publishers.

Subscribers copies are ready for delivery.
Dec. 8.

A BY-LAW

To open and establish the lines of Compromise-Street in the City of Annapolis, and for other purposes.

[Passed September 11th, 1837.]

SECTION 1. Be it established and ordained by the Mayor, Recorder, Aldermen, and Common Council of the city of Annapolis, That the land included within the following metes and bounds, courses and distances, be, and the same is hereby declared to be a public street, and shall hereafter be for ever called and known by the name of Compromise-street: beginning for the said street in a line of Church-street, and running from thence with the east end of the brick warehouse of the Messrs. Adam and John Miller, as follows, to wit: South twenty degrees fifteen minutes, East six hundred and ninety feet, to the waters edge, thence running and bounding on and with the water North nine degrees, West two hundred and forty feet, thence leaving the water and running parallel with the first line North twenty degrees fifteen minutes West four hundred and fifty-two feet to the line of Church-street aforesaid.

Sec. 2. And be it established and ordained by the authority aforesaid, That the city commissioners and port wardens be and they are hereby required and directed to open said street, and remove all obstructions in the same.

Sec. 3. And be it established and ordained, That the said commissioners are hereby authorised and required to cause a good and substantial wooden bridge to be erected over the run near the house of Daniel T. Hyde, of at least twelve feet breadth.

Sec. 4. And be it established and ordained, That the sum of fifty dollars be and the same is hereby appropriated for defraying the expenses of surveying and opening said street and building the aforesaid bridge.

Provided always, and be it further established and ordained, That none of the petitioners for the said street shall be entitled to claim any damages from this corporation by reason of the opening of said street.

JOHN MILLER, Mayor.

Sept. 21.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT the subscriber, by virtue of a Deed of Trust executed on the 19th inst. by Nicholas Edwin Watkins to him, assigning the whole of his property, real, personal and mixed, together with his Books of Account, all debts, rights and credits which he has, or is in any respect entitled to, for the benefit of his creditors, is alone authorised to dispose of and settle the same. All persons having claims against the said Nicholas Edwin Watkins, will present them to the subscriber, properly authenticated, and those indebted to him are hereby warned not to settle their debts with any other person than the subscriber, or his order, which they are requested immediately to do.

JOHN NICHOLAS WATKINS.

July 20.

FOR RENT.

THE well known TAVERN kept for many years by James Hunter, at the upper end of the town. This establishment has attached to it a large STABLE for the accommodation of at least Thirty Horses; it has a large Yard, and a Garden of about one acre of Ground. This establishment will be rented to a good tenant on accommodating terms; a part of the Furniture in the house will be sold when the property is rented. For terms apply to

MARY HUNTER.

August 10.

CORN MEAL.

THE WIND-MILL of the subscriber at Annapolis, being now in good repair, and an attentive Miller employed, will receive Grain to be ground for toll.

Wanted, a YOKE OF GOOD OXEN, for which a reasonable price will be given.

NICHS. BREWER, Jr.

May 25.

A BY-LAW.

Entitled, A Supplement to a By-Law to authorise the preparation and issuing of Certificates of Debt.

Passed July 5th, 1837.

BE it established and ordained by the Mayor, Recorder, Aldermen and Common Council of the city of Annapolis, and by the authority of the same, That the Mayor be and he is hereby authorised and required to put into circulation the certificates of debt authorised to be prepared by the ordinance to which this is a supplement; that in doing so he shall receive from those who desire to purchase the said certificates, the notes of the Farmers Bank of Maryland, or other current Bank notes, which notes so to be received by him he shall from day to day deposite in the Farmers Bank of Maryland, to the credit of this corporation, there to remain for the purposes directed by the ordinance to which this is a supplement.

2. And be it further established and ordained by the authority aforesaid, That the Mayor give bond, with security to be approved by the Recorder, in the penalty of five thousand dollars, conditioned for the faithful performance of the trust reposed in him by this by-law.

Approved, JN. MILLER, Mayor.
July 6.

TO THE PUBLIC.

THE subscriber having been recently appointed Treasurer to the Corporation of the city of Annapolis, informs all persons that he will upon every SATURDAY, from the hour of 12 o'clock, M. to 6 P. M. attend at the Store of Dubois & Weems, for the purpose of receiving and paying monies, and to attend to all business relating to the office of Treasurer.

EDWARD DUBOIS.

To the Voters of Anne-Arundel County.

Gentlemen:—

I have been induced by what I believe to be the wishes of a large portion of the people of this county, and more particularly of the Sixth Election District, to offer myself as a Candidate to represent you in the next General Assembly of the State. The peculiar circumstances of the times, the political situation of our county, and the inflamed state of party spirit, which, forgetting its legitimate object, seeks now only the aggrandizement of its votaries, seem imperiously to demand that an effort should be made to place the guardianship of our public affairs in the care of those whose only object and motive can be the faithful performance of that trust. If therefore, I should be elected at the coming election, I shall proceed to the seat of government, untrammelled by party pledges, party engagements, or party views, and with the single determination of promoting the interest of the county, and the honour and welfare of the State.

ALFRED WARFIELD,
Lisbon.

STATE LIBRARY,
ANNAPOLIS, September 12, 1837.

IN pursuance of a Resolution of the General Assembly, *Notice is hereby given*, that Sealed Proposals, with accompanying samples, will be received at this office, until the first day of November next, for furnishing the Stationary, &c., mentioned in the annexed list, for the use of the Legislative and Executive Departments of the Government of this State, for the year 1838.

D. RIDGELY, LIBRARIAN.

LIST OF ARTICLES WANTED.

10 Reams of Folio Post paper, good quality
100 Do Quarto Post, white, blue and gilt, and some ruled, and of different qualities.
8 Do Foolscap, good quality.
2 Do Demi, do.
8 Do Envelope paper, do.
3000 Best English Quills.
3 Gross Windle's Metallic Pens, with 1 gross of handles.
6 Dozen Windle's Ne Plus Ultra Pens.
8 Do quart bottles M & Noyes Ink.
4 Do vials writing fluid.
1 Gross Terry's Japan Ink.
20lbs. best Red Sealing Wax.
10lbs. best Red Wafers.
2 Gross Red Tape.
1 Do Sail Needles.
1 Do Ivory Letter Folders.
1 Do Letter Seals, (yellow boxwood.)
6 Dozen Ink Stands } Small size.
6 Do Sand Boxes }
6 Do Wafer do.

To be published once a week for six weeks, in the Maryland Republican and Gazette, Annapolis; the Chronicle and Gazette, Baltimore.

Sept. 14—tIatN.

PRIMARY SCHOOL.

THE Commissioners of Primary Schools for Anne-Arundel county, will meet on Wednesday the 25th day of October next, at 4 o'clock, P. M.

The Trustees of the several school districts can be supplied with blank reports on application to the subscriber, or to Mr. Thomas G. Waters, Clerk to the Commissioners. By a late regulation of the Board, it is made necessary for the several Teachers to make an affidavit before a Justice of the Peace, a certificate of which must be attached to the Report.

Blank certificates will be furnished with the *Reports*. As *no distribution of monies* can be made at the time of meeting, unless the clerk is furnished with the Reports prior thereto, the Trustees will forward them on or before the 15th of October. If sent by mail the postage must be paid.

JOHN RIDOUT, Secretary.

2 Annapolis, Sept. 14, 1837.—tm.

TAKE NOTICE.

THE undersigned will be absent from the city the ensuing winter—persons indebted to him are notified to call and settle ere the last week of the present month, otherwise all claims will be placed in the possession of the proper officer.

F. M. JARBOE.

N. B. Fifty-two vols. of "Harper's Family Library" for sale cheap—as also a collection of Novels, Romances, History, Poetry, Plays, &c. will be sold remarkably cheap.

Sept. 7.

NOTICE.

THE Commissioners for Anne-Arundel county will meet at the court house in the city of Annapolis, on TUESDAY, the 31st day of October next, for the purpose of settling with the supervisors of the roads, hearing appeals and making transfers, and transacting the ordinary business of the Levy Court.

By order,
R. J. COWMAN, Clk.

August 24 R. tm.

A BY-LAW

To confirm the additional Assessment of Real and Personal Property within the City of Annapolis and the Precincts thereof.

[Passed June 17th, 1837.]

BE it established and ordained by the Mayor, Recorder, Aldermen and Common Councilmen of the city of Annapolis, and by the authority of the same, That the additional assessment of the real and personal property within the said city and precincts thereof as returned by the Assessor for that purpose appointed on the 8th day of May 1837, be and the same is hereby ratified and confirmed with the addition thereto.

JOHN MILLER, Mayor.

June 29.

PEREMPTORY SALE.

BY virtue of a decree of the Court of Chancery of Maryland, the subscribers as Trustees, will offer at Public Sale on SATURDAY the 23d day of September next, at 12 o'clock M. at the Court House door in Prince Frederick Town, Calvert county, all the real estate of Thomas W. Harris deceased, remaining unsold, consisting of the tract or parcel of land on which the said Thomas W. Harris resided, in his lifetime, and at the time of his death, containing about

513 ACRES OF LAND,

situate in Calvert county, and distant about one and a half miles from Lower Marlborough. This farm is said to be well adapted to the growth of Wheat, Rye, Corn, Oats and Tobacco; has on it a comfortable Dwelling and all the necessary out houses.

THE TERMS OF SALE ARE—one-third of the purchase money to be paid in cash on the day of sale, or ratification thereof by the Chancellor, one-third in twelve months, and the balance in two years from the day of sale, the purchaser giving bonds with approved security, to secure the payment of the purchase money, with interest from the day of sale. On the payment of the purchase money, the trustees are authorised to convey the property to the purchaser in fee simple.

SOMERVILLE PINKNEY, } Trustees.
CHARLES F. MAYER, }

August 31.—ts.

SECURITY AGAINST COUNTERFEITS.

DR. BRANDRETH has adopted the following plan to secure the GENUINE Brandreth Pills to the public. Every authorised agent must have the following Certificates of Agency, and it will be seen that a double forgery MUST be committed before any one can procure a forged certificate, and the person having it in his possession is equally liable with the forger. No one will enhance ten years in the State Prison, for the sale of a box of counterfeit Brandreth Pills; at least I hope so.

Copy of Certificate of Agency.

BRANDRETH'S VEGETABLE UNIVERSAL PILLS.

Security against Counterfeits.

The within named R. R. Green, of Baltimore, is my appointed General Agent for the State of Maryland, Virginia, and District of Columbia, in the United States of America; and this letter, which is signed by me, *Benjamin Brandreth*, in my own hand writing—must also be signed by the within named General Agent, whose name will also appear in the principal papers of the United States.—This caution has become absolutely necessary to guard the public against the numerous counterfeits which are out of the above popular Medicine.

This letter will be renewed every twelve months, therefore should any alteration be made in the date, do not purchase, there is doubt. Signed,

B BRANDRETH.

New York, January 1, 1837.

R. R. GREEN, Gen'l. Agent.

☞ BE IT KNOWN TO ALL MEN, that no DRUGGIST, or Drug Store Keeper, or any person in any wise connected with medicine, are allowed to sell the genuine BRANDRETH'S PILLS, although it is well known to Dr. B. that there is scarcely a Drug Store but what (TO THEIR ETERNAL SHAME BE IT SPOKEN) sell the Counterfeit article.

Purchaser! ask to see the Certificate of Agency—all who sell the genuine Brandreth's Pills have one.

CITIZENS OF ANNAPOLIS! you cannot use too much caution in purchasing the far famed BRANDRETH PILLS. Above all never get them from DRUG STORES. APOTHECARIES are not allowed to sell the GENUINE PILLS. If you procure the *Genuine* you will get a *Medicine* from which you will reap incalculable benefit, and you will look back to the day when first you heard the name of BRANDRETH as the most auspicious era of your human existence.

BEWARE! O BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS! Purchase only of Mr Richard Wells, one of such persons as he may authorise to sell the Genuine Pills. Mr. Wells is the accredited Agent for Anne-Arundel county.

R. R. GREEN,
General Agent for Dr. Brandreth.

June 15 3m.

TAXES! TAXES! TAXES!

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN to all persons who are indebted to the subscriber for TAXES, that immediate payment is required, and it is hoped that they will call and discharge the same, or be prepared to do so when called upon, if not, payment will be enforced according to law.

LEWIS N. SEWELL,
Collector of County and City Taxes.

August 24.

NOTICE.

THE OFFICERS FEES which have been delivered are collectable upon demand; being compelled by law to collect and pay over the same in sixty days from the delivery of said accounts, I hope that payment will be punctually made when called upon, if not I shall proceed to enforce payment according to law.

LEWIS N. SEWELL,
Deputy Sheriff.

August 24.

DR. BRANDRETH

WANTS NO COLLEGE, NO INSTITUTION, NO MONOPOLY, NO CHARTER, HE BEING QUITE SATISFIED TO REST ON THE PATRONAGE OF THE PUBLIC FOR THE SUCCESS OF HIS GRANDFATHER'S

VEGETABLE UNIVERSAL PILLS.

THE unprecedented success which has resulted from the adoption of Brandreth's Pills, during a period of upwards of 85 years, the numerous and extraordinary cures which they have performed upon hundreds of individuals whom they have rescued from almost inevitable death, after they had been pronounced incurable by the most eminent of the faculty—justify Dr. Brandreth, the proprietor of this Vegetable Universal Medicine, in warmly and conscientiously recommending it to the especial notice of the public.

Dr. Brandreth wishes mankind to consider this truth, that health solely depends on the state of purity in which the blood is kept, every part of the body being supplied daily with new blood from the food consumed, consequently, according to the pureness of that blood, so must the state of the body be more or less healthy. To obtain therefore, the most direct purifier of the blood, is a question of no little importance to every individual.

That Brandreth's Pills are the most direct purifiers of the blood, there will be no doubt when it is considered that they have gained their present very extensive sale by their own intrinsic merit; proved by the numerous cures which they have accomplished in every variety of disease.

The peculiar action of these pills is most surprising; their operations being more or less powerful, according to the pureness of the circulating fluid. On a person in a fair state of health, who is only costive or slightly bilious, they will be scarcely felt; on the contrary, if the complaint be chronic, and the constitution be much deranged, the effect generally at first is most powerful, until the system be freed from some of its most vitiated and torpid humours. This accomplished, doses sufficient to cause two or three copious evacuations daily, will soon remove the disease, and the constitution will be restored to a state of health and renewed vigor.

As a general Family Medicine, these Pills stand unrivalled. In many of the lingering complaints also, with which the human system is afflicted, they have been highly successful. The use of a few boxes will, in most cases, convince the patient of their beneficial properties. Indeed, a fair trial is all that is needful in their recommendation.

☞ Beware of COUNTERFEITS. If you want the GENUINE Medicine be sure and *keep clear* of DRUG STORES. No DRUGGIST or APOTHECARY sells the GENUINE BRANDRETH PILLS. Ask to see the Certificate of Agency. All the regularly appointed Agents have one. Price of Pills 25 cents the Box, with full directions.

☞ The SUBSCRIBER is the regularly appointed AGENT for ANNE-ARUNDEL COUNTY, of whom the GENUINE MEDICINE can at all times be procured.

RICHARD WELLS.

I certify that the above named Richard Wells is the accredited agent for the sale of Dr. Brandreth's Vegetable Universal Pills in the city of Annapolis.

R. R. GREEN, General Agent for Dr. Brandreth for Maryland, Virginia, and District of Columbia.

May 4. 6m.

SUBSCRIPTION
FOR VOL. IV OF
THE CULTIVATOR,
A MONTHLY PUBLICATION, COMPRISING 200 PAGES IN A VOLUME, DEVOTED TO THE IMPROVEMENT OF THE SOIL AND THE MIND.

THE Conductor tenders his acknowledgments to gentlemen, for their kind offices in extending the circulation of the CULTIVATOR, and respectfully solicits the continuance of their good will. Putting out of the question our personal contributions, of the merits of which it does not become us to speak, we venture to say, there is no periodical of its price, that contains more matter directly useful to the great agricultural interest, than is to be found in the columns of the Cultivator. *One* volume contains as much matter, by printer's computation, as *five* ordinary duodecimos, which sell at 75 to 125 cents each. If, then, as we believe, the paper is both cheap and useful, and calculated to promote improvement in the business of husbandry, every gentleman may benefit his community, by a moderate effort to extend its circulation. We plead not for ourselves, but for the great interest which it is our pride and pleasure to serve.

☞ The entire Series of the Cultivator will be sent to order, at 50 cts. the volume, stitched, or $2 for the three volumes bound together. 11 vols. for $5.

☞ Subscriptions to the above work received by A. COWAN,
Annapolis.

SAINT-MARY'S COUNTY COURT,
March Term, 1837.

ORDERED BY THE COURT, That the creditors of Benedict Gibson, a petitioner for the benefit of the Insolvent Laws of this state, be and appear before the County Court to be held at Leonard Town, in and for Saint-Mary's county, on the first Monday of August next, to file allegations, if any they have, and to recommend a permanent trustee for their benefit.

By order, JO. HARRIS, Clk.
True copy, JO. HARRIS, Clk.
of St. Mary's County Court.

Twenty Years at Waldie's Library.

BOOKS BY MAIL!

PROSPECTUS OF TWO NEW VOLUMES FOR 1836.

THREE years have now elapsed since the proprietor of Waldie's Select Circulating Library laid before the public his original prospectus for a valuable library, the great features of which were cheapness, and the facility of a rapid transportation by mail. The most ample success has attended the enterprise, and the effects upon the reading community, it is believed, have been wholesome.

The fourth year will commence on the first Tuesday of January, 1836, at which period it will be necessary to determine the additional amount of copies to be printed, subscriptions being taken only from January of each year. The entire success of the Library is the best guarantee that can be given of its continuance. It was the first to supply books by mail at a mere per centage of their former cost; it has outlived more than thirty puerile attempts at imitation; and has now an extensive list of patrons who are of the most solid and valuable class of citizens in every part of the Union, as well as in foreign countries.

The object of Waldie's Library, its use and purpose, is enjoyment liberal and intellectual. To all who love a mental banquet, without being compelled to depend on places of public resort, this publication furnishes a most valuable desideratum, supplying polite literature of a character to enlarge and improve the mind. The time and attention of the editor, himself a reader from inclination as well as duty, are devoted to the procurement of works of an elevated standard of intellect which may be admitted into every family without hesitation by the most fastidious, and become a rallying point for all its members, promoting social belles lettres reading and conversation. The variety thus collected from the whole mass of published works, mostly new, embraces Biography, Novels, Voyages and Travels, Sketches, Tales, and Select History, personal memoirs of extraordinary individuals, and curious adventure, &c &c. An amount equal to fifty *London duodecimo volumes* is thus annually furnished in weekly numbers, at a cost only equal to one of the London works. The plan thus embraces the whole range of popular literature, and the work has now become so universally diffused in every part of the Union as to form no inconsiderable portion of the literature of the country, and with which an acquaintance has become really necessary for those who mix in society.

The Library as now conducted disseminates books to all parts of the country in from *five to six weeks after their issue in London*. Five dollars per annum expended in this way will supply good reading for a whole circle or family; for a *cent and a half a day*, postage included, a duodecimo book is sent every week, making in the course of the year more than three volumes of Rees's Cyclopedia. One volume of the Library, containing from fifteen to twenty entire works, can be bound at an expense little exceeding that of binding either separately, and constitutes a concentrated collection forming a never failing resource of amusement and instruction, and which must always be worth the price that has been paid for it. The most ample testimony has been spontaneously afforded that this work has contributed to the pleasure of thousands, who, but for the resource it afforded, must have been left with minds unoccupied, or thrown into unprofitable and uncongenial society. This immense supply of periodical reading has thus been welcomed every where as a means of improvement, and a substitute for the small talk or idle listlessness so apt to employ a large portion of the time of the many.

Waldie's Library is published every Tuesday, accompanied by a cover of four quarto pages, entitled, The Journal of Belles Lettres, containing reviews of new books, literary intelligence of all kinds, tales, lists of new books, &c. thus combining the advantages of a Library, and the amusement of a magazine and newspaper; the whole for $5 00 per annum, or clubs of five individuals obtain five copies for $20 00, a reduction which pays the postage. *Payment always in advance*

Waldie's Port Folio and Companion to the Library.

THIS periodical contains *half* as much matter as the Library, at half its price; or *both* are furnished to clubs of five for $6 00. Its contents consist of a reprint of the best matter from the London Magazines and Reviews, more especially Chamber's Edinburgh Journal. Its object is popular instruction and amusement, combined in such a manner as to enlist the feelings of every member of the social circle. It enjoys an extensive circulation; price to single subscribers not taking the Library, $2 50, postage paid.

*** A very limited number of complete sets of Library and Port Folio, at the original subscription price, may be had *for a short* period. The Library has been published three years and the Port Folio one; an individual may now form a club by himself, and by paying for the past three years and the volumes for 1836 of the Library, and the Port Folio for 1835 and 1836, the whole can be had for $20 00. For this an amount of matter may be procured which public approbation has stamped as truly valuable and unique for its kind. This privilege must, however, be of brief continuance

Address, post paid,

ADAM WALDIE,

Seventh, two doors south of Chesnut street, Philad.

The Museum of Foreign Literature and Science, price $5 00 per annum, the Library and Port Folio, will be all supplied for $12 50

Oct. 8.

ST. MARY'S HALL,

GREEN BANK, BURLINGTON, NEW JERSEY, FOR THE EDUCATION OF YOUNG LADIES.

UNDER THE IMMEDIATE SUPERVISION OF THE BISHOP OF THE DIOCESE.

THE Institution will be opened, with divine permission, on Wednesday, the third day of May, under the charge of the Rev. ASA EATON, D. D.,* as Chaplain and Head of the Family, Mrs. SUSAN EATON, as Matron, and Miss ELLEN ROTTON,† as Principal Teacher; with assistant Teachers in the several departments. No pupil will be admitted for less than a year.

The scholastic year is divided into a Summer term, and a Winter term, of twenty-two weeks each; the former commencing on the first Wednesday in May, and the latter on the first Wednesday in November. There will be two vacations, of four weeks each, next preceding the days just named.

The *regular expenses* for each term, including boarding and lodging, with fuel and lights, and instruction in all the English branches, the ancient languages, psalmody, plain sewing and the domestic economy, will be one hundred dollars, payable always in advance. From this charge, twenty five per cent will be deducted, for *daughters of clergymen of the Church*. Full courses of lectures in Natural Philosophy and Chemistry, with a complete apparatus, and also in Botany, will be delivered annually, in addition to the instruction in those branches. There will be a charge of *six dollars for each term, for the use* of bed, bedstead, bedding and towels. Washing will be charged at fifty cents a dozen.—Books and stationary will be furnished at usual prices. There will be provided, for the use of the Institution a Library, selected especially for the use of the Teachers and Pupils. Pupils who remain will be charged $12.50 for each of the two vacations. A limited number of day-scholars will be received.

The following will be *charges additional* to the above.—*for instruction in the French* language, $7.50 a quarter, (of eleven weeks,) —in the German, Italian, and Spanish, $10 a quarter; for musical instruction, on the Piano, with use of instrument, $15 a quarter—on the Harp, with use of instrument, $25 a quarter—on the Organ, with use of instrument, $10 a quarter; for instruction in drawing and painting, $8 a quarter,—and in fancy work, $6 a quarter.

All money for the use of pupils must be entrusted to the Head of the Family; under whose *direction all purchases are* to be made, and all expenses incurred. Advances must be made to meet all such expenditures. Parents will designate the additional branches which are to be pursued.

Attention is particularly requested to the following points:—thoroughness in study and exactness in deportment will be expected of all who desire to continue pupils of the institution—the branches proper to be pursued by each must be left to the discretion of the Principal Teacher—no pupil to bring to the institution any but devotional and school books—plainness and simplicity in dress, and a just economy in expenditure, will be expected in all, as members of a Christian family.

In its entire organization, St Mary's Hall is designed to be a Christian household; and the aim will be, by the continual application of domestic influences on Christian principles, to form and to accomplish *the domestic character*. It is the object of the Institution—and nothing will be spared for its accomplishment—to promote to the utmost the physical, intellectual, and spiritual improvement of the pupils entrusted to it; and, training them all up "in the nurture and admonition of the Lord," to render them, by the due cultivation of the mind, the manners, and the heart, true Christian ladies, prepared, through grace, for usefulness and influence here, and for "glory, honour and immortality" hereafter.

All communications must be addressed to "the Rev. ASA EATON, D. D., Chaplain, and Head of the Family, of St. Mary's Hall, Burlington, New Jersey."

Burlington March 6, 1837. 3w.

**From the Rev Dr. Tyng, Rector of the Church o' the Epiphany, Philadelphia.*

The informaton which I have received, that the Rev Dr. EATON, of Boston, and his lady, *are to be* the united head of the household in St. Mary's Hall, your new school for the education of young ladies, has induced me to offer you, for any purpose which it may serve, in promoting the interests of the Institution, this spontaneous expression of my feelings.—In Boston and its vicinity, there would be far more propriety, in my asking commendation from Dr. Eaton, than in my offering it to him. In this section of the country, perhaps, my residence here may give me some advantages which he does not possess. Allow me, therefore to say, wherever I am known, and he is a stranger, that I have known him intimately from my childhood, and have reverenced him, as many beside have done, as an important light for the Episcopal Church in the time of its desolation, and as the friend and guide to many of our young men in their preparation for the ministry, as he was in many respects to myself. Parents may confide in the certainty, that whatever long tried piety, and moderate, calm, and Christian manners, and an affectionate, tender and parental spirit, can do for the benefit of their daughters, they will find in entrusting them to the care of Dr. Eaton. Mrs. Eaton is a lady of the most respectable connexions in her native city; and by her education and manners, and the class of society to which she has been accustomed—as well as by her piety and domestic character—will be found in a high degree qualified for the maternal care of the interesting subjects of her charge. I am of opinion, that no similar institution can present, as far as the heads of the family are concerned —for I am unacquainted with the arrangements for the department of instruction—superior advantages for those young ladies, for whom Christian seek a Christian Parents education.

†*From the Rev. Dr. Eastburn, Rector of the Church of the Ascension, New York.*

Right Rev. and Dear Sir,—In reply to your request, that I would state to you my opinion of the character and qualifications of Miss ROTTON and her sister, it gives me pleasure to say, that, from testimonials submitted to me, I have been brought to the conviction, that they would prove an invaluable acquisition to any establishment for female education, in which they might be placed. With both of these ladies, my acquaintance is but of a recent date. The elder of them, however, whom you have selected as the Principal Teacher of St. Mary's Hall, I have had an opportunity of seeing once or twice lately; and have learned enough from these interviews to say with confidence, that you will find in her not only a lady of great accomplishments, but one fitted, by the superior delicacy and refinement of her manners, and by her unostentatious but deep toned piety, to exert the most salutary influence upon all entrusted to her care. I think it right to state, that these ladies received their education at a school of great celebrity at Clifton, in England; the advantages of which, though, perhaps, not generally known in this country, will be properly appreciated by all who are acquainted with its character. That these highly esteemed persons may prove an extensive blessing, in the new sphere of action which they have selected, is the prayer of yours very respectfully and truly.

SEVENTEEN POPULAR NOVELS,

VIZ:

Peter Simple,	Newton Forster,
Jacob Faithful,	Pacha of Many Tales,
Pirate and Three Cutters,	Japhet in Search of his Father.
Frank Mildmay,	
King's Own,	

BY CAPTAIN MARRYATT.

Pelham,	Last Days of Pompeii,
The Disowned,	Rienzi,
Devereux,	Falkland,
Paul Clifford,	Pilgrims of the Rhine,
Eugene Aram,	

BY E. L. BULWER,

Will be given as a premium to any person who will send the names of Ten Subscribers, and Twenty Dollars in cash, to the publisher of

The Saturday News and Literary Gazette.

And to every person who will send Five Subscribers, and Ten Dollars in cash, a complete set of either Bulwer or Marryatt, as may be preferred.

The prices of the novels above mentioned, if purchased of the booksellers, would be $21 25; and in Godey's cheap and uniform edition they cost $6 50. They can be had of the publisher, at $3 50 for Bulwer, $3 for Marryatt, complete.

The SATURDAY NEWS contains more reading matter than any other paper published in the United States. It is devoted to general Literature Criticism, the Drama, Agriculture, Intelligence, News, &c. Many of the best writers of Philadelphia are contributors to its columns; and its selections are made from the whole range of English literature. A correspondence is maintained with the principal cities of the Union, and letters are expected from a gentleman of high talent about to travel in Europe.—The subscription price is $2 per annum, payable in advance, or three copies for $5.

L. A. GODEY & Co.,

The following notices are taken from many of a similar character, made by the leading presses of this city:—

SATURDAY NEWS—The weekly paper with the above title, which we foretold a few weeks since came to light on Saturday last, under the auspices of Messrs. Godey, McMichael & Neal. Such a trio never got together before.—Neal and McMichael beat all for writing, and Godey beats all for publishing; and a capital job they made of their first number, worthy all that was promised. We prophesy for them great success, and for their readers great satisfaction.—*United States Gazette.*

THE PHILADELPHIA SATURDAY NEWS—We have been favoured with a copy of the first number of this new paper. It is creditable to all concerned. The literary matter is far above the ordinary standard and would not discredit the columns of the most popular newspaper of the British metropolis. Sustained in the same spirit, the News will soon win leberal patronage and enviable reputation. An amusing extract will be found in a subsequent column.—*Enquirer and Courier.*

THE PHILADELPHIA SATURDAY NEWS AND LITERARY GAZETTE.—The first number of a new weekly paper, with the above title, issued in Philadelphia on Saturday last—it is of the largest size of newspapers published in that city, and succeeds the Gentleman's Vade Mecum, formerly issued by Mr. Charles Alexander, which has been by him transferred to Messrs L. A Godey, J. C. Neal, and M. McMichael, three gentlemen very favourably known as possessing the requisite qualifications for conducting such a periodical in the most advantageous manner. The first number is a highly satisfactory specimen of what may be expected from the paper, especially as a literary Gazette. The annual subscription is at the very moderate rate of two dollars.—*Baltimore Gazette.*

We have received the first number of the Saturday News, a weekly paper of the largest class, issued by the Messrs. Godey, Neal and McMichael, able and experienced newspaper editors, who will not fail to give a due share of entertainment and interest to their sheet. The Gentleman's Vade Mecum has been transferred to Messrs Godey & Co., and will be continued under the title of the Saturday News, which will contain besides a large amount of interesting intelligence and literary matter, in addition to that heretofore embodied in the Vade Mecum. We intended to publish their prospectus to-day, but have been prevented by want of room.—*Berks and Schuylkill Journal.*

SATURDAY NEWS.—We have received the first number of a new weekly paper, of the above title, edited by Louis A. Godey, conductor of the Lady's Book; Joseph C. Neal, editor of the Pennsylvanian, and Morton McMichael, the late editor of the Saturday Courier. Judging from the first number we should conclude that it will far exceed, for *original* matter, and new selections, any weekly paper in Philadelphia. It is not a *reprint* of any other Gazette, which is too much the case with the mammoth sheets of that city.—*Newcastle Gazette.*

The first number of the Philadelphia Saturday News has been received at this office, and promises to be one of the very best weekly papers in the Union. The number before us is very creditable to the enterprising publisher and editors, its contents being various, entertaining and instructive. Those who wish a good family paper from the city, cannot do better than to subscribe for the Saturday News. It is published by L. A. Godey, and edited by Morton McMichael, and Joseph C. Neal, Esqrs.—*Darby Republican.*

SATURDAY NEWS.—The new journal advertised in our paper under the above title, made its appearance last week, and is, very unequivocally on the "go ahead" system.—There is no doubt, but that the publisher, our friend Godey, whose Lady's Book we have in times past laboured to make our *fair* readers *fairly* in love with, will gain troops of friends in his new enterprise, and line his pocket to some purpose with the "needful." Very well. We are glad of it. The sketch under our police head is by Mr. Neal, and is in his inimitable style. We hope to be able to treat our friends often to such exquisite touches of sly and quiet humour.—*Saturday Courier.*

MAMMOTH SHEET.

OFFICE OF THE SATURDAY NEWS AND LITERARY GAZETTE,
Philadelphia, November 26, 1836.

THE very liberal patronage bestowed on the SATURDAY NEWS, since its commencement in July last, and a desire to meet that patronage by corresponding exertions, have induced us this week to publish a *Double Number*—being the largest sheet ever printed in Philadelphia for any purpose, and the largest literary paper ever printed in the United States. To those of our friends who are practical printers, it need not be mentioned that this undertaking has involved serious mechanical difficulties. The largest —or one of the largest presses in Philadelphia is used for our ordinary impression—but this would accommodate only a single page of the mammoth sheet, and we were obliged, *therefore*, to work four forms at different periods. The care used in preparing the paper—in removing and folding the sheets, &c., can only be estimated by those who have seen the experiment made; and, added to the necessarily increased amount of composition, press work, &c., these supplementary expenses have made an aggregate cost, which would have deterred many from engaging in the enterprize. A gain of two thousand new subscribers will not repay the actual cost of this single number.

We flatter ourselves that, besides its extraordinary size, this number presents attractions that entitle it to some attention.—It contains the whole of *Friendship's Offering* for 1837, the London copy of which costs $4, and has 384 closely printed pages of letter press. Distinguished as the present age, and particularly our own country, has been for cheap reprints, we believe this surpasses any former instance. For *four cents* subscribers to the *Saturday News* receive, in addition to their ordinary supply of miscellaneous matter, an English annual, the largest yet received for the coming season; and they receive it, moreover, in a form that, from its novelty, gives it additional value.

Of the general character of the *Saturday News* we need not speak. That has now become so well known as to require no comment. We may take occasion to say, however, that in enterprize and resources we yield to no other publishers in this city or elsewhere, and we are determined that our paper shall not be surpassed. We have *entered* the field prepared for zealous competition, and we stand ready in every way to realize our promise, that no similar publication shall excel that which we issue. Our articles, both original and selected, we are not ashamed to test by any comparison which can be adopted; and there is no periodical in the United States, monthly or weekly, which might not be proud of many of our contributors.

The issuing of this number may be regarded as an evidence of our intention and ability to merit success. Nor will it be the only effort—From time to time, as opportunity offers, we propose to adopt extraordinary means for the interest and gratification of our subscribers.

L. A. GODEY, & Co.

THE SALMAGUNDI, AND NEWS OF THE DAY.

EMBELLISHED WITH A MULTITUDE OF COMIC ENGRAVINGS.

A NEW PERIODICAL, of a novel character, bearing the above appellation, will be commenced on the beginning of January, 1836. While it will furnish its patrons with the leading features of the news of the day, its principal object will be to serve up a humorous compilation of the numerous lively and pungent sallies which are daily floating along the tide of Literature, and which, for the want of a proper channel for their preservation, are positively lost to the Reading world. Original wits and humorists of our time will here have a medium devoted to the faithful record of the scintillations of their genius. It is not necessary to detail the many attractions which this journal will possess, as the publisher will furnish a specimen number to every person who desires it—(those out of the city, will forward their orders, postage paid)—☞and he pledges himself that no exertions on his part shall be wanting to make each succeeding number *superior in every respect to the preceding ones.*

THE SALMAGUNDI will be printed on large imperial paper, equal in size and quality to that which is at present used for the Gentleman's Vade Mecum. It is calculated that MORE THAN

500 ENGRAVINGS

will be furnished to the patrons of this Journal in one year—these, in addition to an extensive and choice selection of Satire, Criticism, Humour and Wit, to be circulated through its columns, will form a Literary Banquet of a superior and attractive order; and the publisher relies with perfect confidence on the liberality of the American public, and the spirit and tact with which this expensive undertaking will be prosecuted, to bear him successfully and profitably along with it.

The Terms of THE SALMAGUNDI will be TWO DOLLARS per annum, payable invariably in advance. No paper will be furnished unless this stipulation is strictly adhered to. ☞Clubs of three will be supplied with the paper for one year, by forwarding a five dollar note, postage paid. Clubs of seven will be supplied for the same term, by forwarding a ten dollar note. ☞The papers that are sent out of the city will be carefully packed in strong envelopes, to prevent their rubbing in the mail.

☞THE SALMAGUNDI will be published on alternate weeks—otherwise it would be impossible to procure the numerous Embellishments which each number will contain—and the general interest it will afford must be enhanced by this arrangement.

☞Address, CHARLES ALEXANDER, Athenian Buildings, Franklin Place, Philadelphia.

A NEW AND CHEAP PUBLICATION.

Prospectus to accompany the first number of the following prospectus of a new, and even a cheaper book, publication, which will be issued from this office in the first week of next January. It will not be in so convenient a form for binding as the present, with which it will in no way interfere, but it will make *books cheap beyond all precedent*. It will contain the works of the day, which are much sought after, but are *comparatively* dear, and which cannot penetrate the interior in any mode half so rapidly as by mail, in which *volumes* of books are prohibited. A fifty cent American reprint will be furnished entire for from *four* to *six cents*; a Marryat novel for twelve cents, and others in proportion.

As but very few copies will be printed but what are actually subscribed for, those who wish the Omnibus, must make their remittances at once.

Books at Newspaper Postage.

WALDIE'S LITERARY OMNIBUS.

NOVEL AND IMPORTANT LITERARY ENTERPRISE!!

NOVELS, TALES, BIOGRAPHY, VOYAGES, TRAVELS, REVIEWS, AND THE NEWS OF THE DAY

IT was one of the great objects of "Waldie's Literary," "to make good reading cheaper, and to bring literature to every man's door." That object has been accomplished; we have given to books wings, and they have flown to the uttermost parts of our vast continent, carrying society to the secluded, occupation to the literary, information to all. We now propose still further to reduce prices, and render the access to a literary banquet more than twofold accessible; we gave and shall continue to give in the quarto library a volume weekly for two cents a day; we now propose to give a volume in the same period for less than *four cents a week*, and to add as a piquant seasoning to the dish a few columns of shorter literary matters, and a summary of the news and events of the day. We know by experience and calculation that we can go still further in the matter of reduction, and we feel that there is still verge enough for us to aim at, offering to an increasing literary appetite that mental food which it craves.

The Select Circulating Library, now as ever so great a favourite, will continue to make its weekly visits, and to be issued in a form for binding and preservation, and its price and form will remain the *same*. But we shall, in the first week of January 1837, issue a huge sheet of the size of the largest newspapers of America, but on very superior paper, also *filled with books* of the newest and most entertaining, though in their several departments of Novels, Tales, Voyages, Travels, &c., select in their character, joined with reading such as usually *should* fill a weekly newspaper. By this method we hope to accomplish a great good; to enliven and enlighten the family circle, and to give to it, at an expense which shall be no consideration to any, a mass of reading that in book form would alarm the pockets of the prudent, and to do it in a manner that the most sceptical shall acknowledge "the power of concentration can no farther go." *No book which appears in Waldie's Quarto Library will be published in the Omnibus*, which will be an *entirely distinct* periodical.

TERMS.

WALDIE'S LITERARY OMNIBUS will be issued every Friday morning, printed on paper of a quality superior to any other weekly sheet, and of the largest size. It will contain,

1st. Books, the newest and the best that can be procured, equal every week to a London duodecimo volume, embracing Novels, Travels, Memoirs, &c., *and only chargeable with newspaper postage.*

2d. Literary Reviews, Tales, Sketches, notices of books, *and information from "the world of letters,"* of every description.

3d. The news of the week concentrated to a small compass, but in a sufficient amount to embrace a knowledge of the principal events, political and miscellaneous, of Europe and America.

The price will be two dollars to clubs of five subscribers where the paper is forwarded *to one address*. To clubs of two individuals, five dollars; single mail subscribers, three dollars. The discount on uncurrent money will be charged to the remitter; the low price and superior paper absolutely prohibit paying a discount.

On no condition will a copy ever be sent until the payment is received in advance.

As the arrangements for the prosecution of this great literary undertaking are all made, and the proprietor has redeemed all his pledges to a generous public for many years, no fear of the non fulfilment of the contract can be felt. The Omnibus will be regularly issued, and will contain in a year reading matter equal in amount to two volumes of Rees's Cyclopedia, for the small sum mentioned above.

Address, post paid,

ADAM WALDIE.

46 Carpenter St. Philadelphia.

☞Editors throughout the Union, and Canada, will confer a favour by giving the above one or more conspicuous insertions, and accepting the work for a year as compensation.

FOR ANNAPOLIS, CAMBRIDGE AND EASTON.

The Steam Boat MARYLAND, leaves Baltimore, every TUESDAY & FRIDAY MORNINGS, at 7 o'clock, for the above places, starting from the lower end Dugan's wharf, and returns on Wednesday and Saturday.

N. B. All Baggage at the owner's risk.

LEM'L. G. TAYLOR.

The Maryland Gazette.

VOL. XCII. ANNAPOLIS, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 28, 1837. NO. 39.

Printed and Published by
JONAS GREEN,
At the Brick Building on the Public Circle.
Price—Three Dollars per annum.

NEW MONTHLY MAGAZINE.

On the 1st of July, 1837, will be published, beautifully printed on good paper, of an extra large royal octavo size, and neatly stitched in a coloured cover, the first number

OF A NEW PERIODICAL WORK,

ENTITLED,

THE GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE,

Edited by WILLIAM E. BURTON, Philadelphia.

To whom all original Communications will be addressed.

THE announcement of a new Periodical in the present state of affairs, may create some feeling of surprise but having contemplated an alteration in the nature of a very popular monthly publication, "Every Body's Album," the proprietors deem it best to proceed in the perfected arrangements, and produce a periodical embodying the most wholesome points of the old work, but conducted with sufficient energy and talent to ensure the success of their new arrangements. The respectable and extensive subscription list of the Album, to which this work is designed as a successor, will at once place the Gentleman's Magazine in a circulation equal to that of any other monthly work in the United States, and guarantee the continuance of its publication, with the certainty of payment to the enterprise of the proprietors.

The contents of the Gentleman's Magazine will, in every respect, be answerable to the meaning of the title. We do not pretend, in our literary pursuits, to fly as "eagles soar, above the ken of man," nor shall we be content with merely skimming the surface of the ground; our pages will not be filled with abstruse predications, nor shall we display the brilliancy of our critical acumen in matters "caviare to the million." In short we do not mean to be profoundly learned, nor philosophically dull. We wish to produce a gentlemanly, agreeable book—an epitome of life's adjunctives—a literary melange, possessing variety to suit all palates and sufficient interest to command a place upon the parlour table of every gentleman in the United States.

In the varied and ample page of contents attached to each number of the Gentleman's Magazine, original articles will be found, from some of the most celebrated writers of the day—essays humorous and didactic—graphic delineations of men and manners—free and spirited translations of the lighter portions of the Literature of continental Europe. A series of original biographical notices of the principal stars in the Dramatic hemisphere. The current Literature will be reviewed in full, and liberal extracts made from rare and valuable works. An original copy right song, not otherwise to be obtained, will be given, with the music, in every number.

The Gentleman's Magazine will contain seventy-two extra sized octavo pages, of two columns each, forming, at the close of the year, two large handsome volumes of one thousand seven hundred and twenty-eight columns, each column containing one-third more than an octavo page of average proportions. Several engravings will be given in the course of the year; and the proprietors pledge themselves that the Gentleman's Magazine shall be *THE LARGEST AND THE CHEAPEST MONTHLY WORK ISSUED IN THE UNITED STATES.*

To induce subscribers to forward their names immediately, the publisher begs leave to offer the following inducements for Clubbing, the advantages of which proposition can remain in force for a few months only. The subscription to the Gentleman's Magazine will, for a single copy, be invariably three dollars per annum, payable in advance—but a five dollar bill will produce two copies to the same direction, or a club of ten dollars will command five copies.

All letters, postage paid, addressed to *Charles Alexander*, Athenian Buildings, Franklin Place, Philadelphia, will meet with the earliest attention.

June 29.

ANNE-ARUNDEL COUNTY, Set.

ON application to the Court of Anne-Arundel county, by petition in writing of James S. Tongue, of Anne-Arundel county, stating, that he is now in actual confinement, and praying for the benefit of the act of the General Assembly of Maryland, entitled, An act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors, passed at December session 1805, and the several supplements thereto, on the terms therein mentioned, a schedule of his property and a list of his creditors on oath, so far as he can ascertain the same being annexed to his petition, and the said James S. Tongue having satisfied me by competent testimony that he has resided two years within the state of Maryland immediately preceding the time of his application, and the said James S. Tongue having taken the oath by the said act prescribed for the delivering up his property, and given sufficient security for his personal appearance at the county court of Anne-Arundel county, to answer such interrogatories and allegations as may be made against him, and having appointed Robert Welch of Gen. his trustee, who has given bond as such, and received from the said James S. Tongue a conveyance and possession of all his property, real, personal and mixed, it is therefore ordered and adjudged, that the said James S. Tongue be discharged from imprisonment, and that he give notice to his creditors by causing a copy of this order to be inserted in some newspaper published in Anne-Arundel county, once a week for three consecutive months before the fourth Monday of October next, to appear before the said county court at the court house of said county, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, to show cause if any they have, why the said James S. Tongue should not have the benefit of the said act and supplements as prayed. Given under my hand this 20th day of April, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty-seven.

WM. S. GREEN, Clk.
A. A. County Court.

May 23. 3m.

PRINTING

Neatly executed at this office.

BOSTON PIANO FORTES.

SAMUEL CARUSI, Washington City, Agent for the celebrated Factory of Gilbert & Co. Boston, will attend to orders for Piano Fortes, and warrant them in all cases for not less than one year, and on very accommodating terms.

A Piano from said factory may be seen at Richard J. Crabb's, Esq.

S. C. will shortly receive a supply of German Pianos from several of the best houses there. Piano Fortes made to order. Orders for Piano Fortes or any other Musical Instruments, left with Robert Welch, Esq. will meet with prompt attention.

SAM'L. CARUSI,
Publisher and Dealer in every article in the Music line.

June 22.

SUBSCRIPTION
FOR VOL. IV. OF
THE CULTIVATOR,

A MONTHLY PUBLICATION, COMPRISING 200 PAGES IN A VOLUME, DEVOTED TO THE IMPROVEMENT OF THE SOIL AND THE MIND.

THE Conductor tenders his acknowledgments to gentlemen, for their kind offices in extending the circulation of the CULTIVATOR, and respectfully solicits the continuance of their good will. Putting out of the question our personal contributions, of the merits of which it does not become us to speak, we venture to say, there is no periodical of its price, that contains more matter directly useful to the great agricultural interest, than is to be found in the columns of the Cultivator. *One* volume contains as much matter, by printer's computation, as *five* ordinary duodecimos, which sell at 75 to 125 cents each. If, then, as we believe, the paper is both cheap and useful, and calculated to promote improvement in the business of husbandry, every gentleman may benefit his community, by a moderate effort to extend its circulation. We plead not for ourselves, but for the great interest which it is our pride and pleasure to serve.

☞ The entire Series of the Cultivator will be sent to order, at 50 cts. the volume, stitched, or $2 for the three volumes bound together. 11 vols. for $5.

☞ Subscriptions to the above work received by

A. COWAN,
Annapolis.

SAINT-MARY'S COUNTY COURT,
March Term, 1837.

ORDERED BY THE COURT, That the creditors of Benedict Gibson, a petitioner for the benefit of the Insolvent Laws of this state, be and appear before the County Court to be held at Leonard Town, in and for Saint-Mary's county, on the first Monday of August next, to file allegations, if any they have, and to recommend a permanent trustee for their benefit.

By order, JO. HARRIS, Clk.
True copy, JO. HARRIS, Clk.
of St. Mary's County Court.

May 11. 3m.

A BY-LAW

Relating to Dogs in the City of Annapolis.

[Passed July 10, 1837.]

SECTION 1. Be it established and ordained by the Mayor, Recorder, Aldermen, and Common Council of the city of Annapolis, and the authority of the same, That from and after the twentieth day of July instant, it shall not be lawful for any dog to go at large within the limits of this city, or its precincts, without a collar, on which shall be written and inscribed the name of the owner, and that any dog or dogs so going at large, the owner or owners thereof shall pay a fine of one dollar for every male dog, and a fine of three dollars for every female dog, to be recovered as other fines are, the one half to the informer, the other to the use of the Corporation.

Sec. 2. And be it further established and ordained, That if any dog or dogs shall be suffered to go at large a second time, the owner or owners thereof shall be again subjected to the fine in the manner pointed out in the preceding section, and in addition thereto it shall be the duty of the City Constables to kill such dog or dogs, and for each and every dog killed in pursuance of this by-law, the constable killing the same shall be entitled to the sum of fifty cents.

Sec 3. And be it further established and ordained, That if any person or persons shall, under pretext of executing this ordinance, kill or in anywise injure any dog which may have on a collar, or be at the time on the owners premises, he shall be subject to a fine of twenty dollars, to be recovered in like manner as other fines and forfeitures, and to be paid to the informer.

JOHN MILLER, Mayor.

July 20.

SUNDAY MORNING FOR ANNAPOLIS.

The Steamboat MARYLAND leaves Baltimore every SUNDAY MORNING, at eight o'clock, for Annapolis, and returns in the Afternoon, starting from the lower end Dugan's wharf, her usual place of starting.

LEM'L. G. TAYLOR.

May 11.

POETRY.

From the Southern Literary Messenger for June.

SONG OF THE WAYFARING.

BY C. W. EVERETT.

Here let us rest, my weary friend,
Beside this rippling stream;
For long hath been our tiresome march
Beneath the sultry beam:
Let's sit beneath this spreading shade,
Which woos our steps to stay;
And we will drink the cooling wave
To loved ones, far away!

Fill high the cup! though we full oft
Have quaffed the ruddy wine—
This purling stream will sweeter seem,
Than juices of the vine:
Then let us not for goblets sigh,—
Their gleams too oft betray,
But we will drink the crystal wave
To loved ones far away!

'Tis sweet to muse on distant friends,
To memory fondly dear;
And feel we are not all forgot,
While resting lonely here:
O sweet the thought that they may think
Full oft of those who stray;
And now, perchance, do kindly drink
To loved ones far away!

But look, my friend, at yonder sun—
'Tis hastening down the west:
And we must speed our weary course,
'Till night-fall bid us rest:
But draw once more from out the stream,
And yet a moment stay,
And we will drink a parting cup
To loved ones far away!

MISCELLANEOUS.

NELSONIAN REMINISCENCES.

BY A NAVAL OFFICER.

THE BURNING SHIP.

My dear Friend—Ere now you have heard of the lamentable catastrophe of the old Charlotte, and the miraculous preservation of your friend. I will, as far as I can collect my ideas, give you a faint description of the horrid scene that keeps my brain in a *whirl of agitation*, and will ever remain while memory holds her seat. With many of the officers I was on shore at Leghorn, intending to accompany a large party to the opera, when a rumor reached me that the ship was ordered to sea under Captain Todd. Upon this I walked to the admiral's palazzo, and received notice to join instantly, as she was unmooring. With a few, hastily collected, we repaired on board, leaving many young midshipmen, that had strayed away, God knows where, a-shore, found the ship a stay peak, and heard the "Pipe all hands—make sail a-hoy—let fall—sheet home, and hoist away" and our beautifully-cut canvas stretched upon our square yards, decorated our taper masts, with the celerity of a well-organized ship, thick and dry for weighing. "Brace the yards for casting to starboard," said Captain Todd; "and heave and a-weigh." The drums and fifes struck up "Coil away the Hawser," and the measured tramp of the men gave life and jollity to the scene, and was an excellent accompaniment to the heart-inspiring tune.—"She is a-weigh, sir" said the officer of the forecastle to the first lieutenant, as the noble ship fell gracefully off to starboard, who, returning the salute, reported the same to the captain; and he, pacing the deck, looked a noble sea-officer of large proportions. And now, to reflect, that that godlike form is reduced to ashes, the muscles that gave Herculean strength to the goodly fabric shrivelled to nothing by the intense heat, the very bone calcined, and the whole shapeless mass of ashes buried in the ocean's depth—but I am anticipating. At four that morning having kept the middle watch, I left the goodly ship under her courses and top gallant sails "ploughing the waters like a thing of life," a breeze having just sprung up, as she had been becalmed most of the night. The lighthouse was full in view, and not far distant. At six I was awoke from a deep sleep by the *firing* of guns that, from their contiguity, shook my cot. Alarmed at such an unusual circumstance, and with the hurried feet of men running to and fro, I made to the ward-room, upon opening which, a dense volume of thick black smoke drove me back, half-suffocated and bewildered. I ran to the weather-quarter gallery; and there, O God! what a sight burst on my view! The flames that rose from the quarter-deck, and gave it the appearance of the crater of a volcano, had just reached the mainsail; their glare was reflected strongly on the agitated faces of hundreds of men assembled on the forecastle. "There is Dundas," said Lieutenant Erskine to me, for he had joined me in his shirt, in the quartergallery, "there is Dundas on the forecastle, endeavouring to let go the anchors; I will join him or perish."

"Better join the launch," said I which, full of men, was making her best efforts, with only one oar, to increase her distance from the burning ship. Amidst the roar of artillery and the cries of despair, I heard the manly tones of Captain Todd's voice over my head; what he said I could not make out; but poor Erskine who was immoderately fat for a lieutenant, made his ascent to the quarter-deck bulwarks, along which he was climbing. The ship lurched to leeward, the bulwarks gave way with a horrid crash, and disclosed what might have passed for a mouth of hell, into which my poor friend was hurried in an instant. I heard his agonized cry, as the flame, like the tongue of a serpent, lapped him in its folds; I saw his last despairing glance thrown upon me, and the bright glow of the furnace threw a more lurid glare as it enveloped him. O God! it was a sickening sight! The sea was covered with struggling sailors; the few boats that ventured near, under a heavy fire, which the guns, that were all shotted, sent forth were full to sinking. Some of our young midshipmen were in these boats, and forced the cowardly Italians into the fire at the point of their dirks. Both anchors were now cut away, and the noble ship swung to wind in consequence. I found my post much incommoded by the smoke and flames that were now blown aft, and with the short ejaculation used by the publican and sinner, which came from my heart, I plunged into the water and struck out for the launch.

"There is no room, and we cannot take you in," said many voices from the boat. "Keep off, on your peril!" said a discordant one, as I grasped the gunwale of the well-filled boat, and a heavy blow broke two of the fingers of my right hand, and made me relinquish my hold. I then swam alongside the boat, and entreated them to save me. Though a few, with the generous quality that characterises British seamen, would have risked the safety of the boat in my favour, still the majority were against me; and the ruffian who had disabled my hand sat watching me, ready to repeat the blow. To depict my feelings in this tremendous scene!—they can be imagined, but not described. Under the stern of the burning ship, that was discharging her hundred and thirty guns, were seen hundreds of men, swimming and floating on spars; in the distance, vessels afraid of venturing near the shot and expected explosion of the magazines; here and there a few Italian boats, with a young midshipman at the point of his dirk, urging them to save the drowning; one or two from English merchantmen, regardless of all danger, loading with the swimmers, and dashing into the mouth of danger to receive those who, unable to swim, had hung on the blazing ship to the last. The flames now shot high above the mast-head, and reminded me of an eruption I had once viewed of Etna. It was very terrible, joined to the cries of the young, the groans of the wounded, and the shouts and yelling of the burning.—Finding myself much exhausted, I struck out for a man I saw on a grating. "Hillo, shipmate," said he, keep clear, for it is too small for both of us; boat a-hoy!" hailing one of the English ones, room "boat a-hoy! if you have for a spar hand, pick up this poor devil; as for me, I am doing well, and shall make the Isle of Gorgons in three or four hours." Upon which he spread his neck-erchief with his teeth and hands as a sail, and squatted on the grating apparently at his ease.

As I was giving up hope, which in general is slow to desert me, the boat with the captain of the after guard of the starboard watch—for it was the veteran John Nailor, that had pointed me out for succor—hauled me in just in time to prevent me, from sinking, for I had struggled with many a drowning wretch, who clutched me, as men in that state will, and in consequence I had imbibed a quantity of water. I was roused from my torpid state by the blowing up of the after magazine, which detached the whole of her stern-frame from the body of the now splendid luminary, that gave an idea of a world in conflagration. She now majestically raised her bow high in the air, with her tapering lofty masts and submerged stern, going down gracefully into the 'deep deep sea.' Every cry was hushed, and people held their breath, as this beautiful fabric of human creation buried itself in the waves, and created an immense commotion in the agitated waters. A tremendous concussion followed, and 'Stand clear' was shouted from the overloaded boats, as the mainmast descended from the immense height to which it was blown by the grand magazine exploding under water; had it taken place above, nothing could have survived the concussion. Down it came, with a horrible crash, tearing all before it, and putting an end to the miseries of a hundred half drowned wretches.

My Dear Friend—

You will see by the above that I am partially recovering from the extreme depression caused by the horrid calamity detailed in my last.—That dreadful scene of conflagration is ever before my eyes, and my nervous system (if sailors are allowed to have nerves) will take some time to recover the shock. I still see the falling of our poor friend Lieutenant ***** into the blazing furnace, reflecting a strong light on his agitated countenance, as he turned it full upon me, filled with indescribable horror—the piercing and agonised shriek, to which I involuntarily responded, is for ever ringing in my ears—the darting of the forked flames, from yard to yard, and mast to mast, till they soared above the clouds and illuminated the most minute object, making all as distinct as the meridian sun—the numberless sinking and struggling sailors—their despairing imprecations when beaten off from the already-overloaded boats. You will recollect our old messmate, young Smithers, the doctor's son; nearly exhausted, he caught at, and grasped, an oar pulled by a person we both know without esteeming. This person, I am informed cruelly shook him off to certain destruction, and flew to save a much greater man, whom he had seen lower himself from the bowsprit. He was successful, and I have no doubt promotion will be his reward. The last sight of poor Captain Todd was on the poop. He then, half clad, had pistols in his hands, preventing the quarter cutters from being lowered, and endeavouring to drive the men, intent on escape, to their duty. Poor gentleman! he was a gallant and good man, and fell a victim to the all devouring flames.

The cause of this calamity is, I believe, truly stated; that the ship's being ordered so suddenly to sea, obliged them to press the hay intended for the cabin and wardroom stock, all night.—when daylight broke, out old shipmate Robinson called by us, as you will recollect, Bonaparte, from his dashing appearance, and wearing his cocked hat fore and aft, like a midshipman with money in both pockets, being mate of the morning watch, commenced washing the deck. Having swabbed the larboard side, he directed the loose hay to be moved over from the starboard, in order that it might go through the same process. In the hurry of moving it was crowded on the match tub, in which was a lighted match, placed under the sentinel's charge at the admiral's cabin door, (every night a great quantity being so placed,) without observing the match.—It soon burnt into a blaze, and the quarter-deck was in flames before any check could be given. This confined the captain and wardroom officers abaft, and the only one on the forecastle was the Hon. L. Dundas, who let go the anchors, and kept the fire from spreading forward by the ships swinging head to wind; therefore most of the men saved were on the forecastle. Had it been an English port, as we were not far from it, many more would have escaped with life.—But the Italians were afraid of the shot that were dropping in all directions, as the ship swung, and looked on prudence as the better part of valour. They had likewise a well-founded horror of our magazines that could not be flooded, and which blew the lower masts high into the air, occasioning great destruction to the half-drowned and struggling swimmers.

I am told, that as Lord Keith, after sending out every thing from the mole that was fit for sea, stood on the outward battery, and through his glass saw the destruction of his noble ship, the finest in the British navy, the burning of his gallant captain, lieutenant *****, and other officers, with hundreds of his men, his feelings quite unmanned him; and the big tears which coursed each other down his aged cheeks, with his convulsive sobs, attested the acuteness of his sufferings. He is a kind and amiable man, and has lost about six thousand pounds in plate and stock. But you will have an opportunity of judging for yourself, as the Foudroyant is intended to take his flag; when, my dear friend, we shall have opportunity for many a long yarn on this melancholy subject, which is always uppermost in my thoughts. Would to God I could forget the heart-breaking sights I was a spectator of! they haunt me even in sleep.

Yours, ever truly.

*****

A second party of Indians, on their way from the West of Washington, made a short tarry at Wheeling last week. Their visit is thus noticed by the Gazette of that place:

NOVELTY.

The steamer Girard landed at our wharf on Friday last, having on board a number of Indians belonging to various tribes, on their way to the seat of government. While the boat was lying at the wharf a few of the chiefs determined on paying a visit to the hill which skirts our city on the east. Accompanied by an interpreter they accordingly ascended in full view of our citizens, dressed in complete Indian costume. Their bearing was becoming of their hight descent, when they trod the stupendous hill, which their sires once roamed upon as free as the wild deer of the forest, or the untamed prairie-horse. They scanned the scene around them with an intensity of interest, which showed them to be communing with the past, and full alive to those ennobling emotions which mark them lord of their race—the master work of nature's god. It was a glorious sight to the pale face!—To see these noble relics of a mighty people, the last of a thousand tribes, trouding with their native elasticity, and with the grace so peculiar to them, the soil which has covered for almost a century the mouldering remains of their injured sires. What recollections were awakened! What thoughts were aroused!—What reminiscences called up by that scene! The mind went back again to the days when a handful of whites were as arduously and hopelessly contending against a host of indignant, ferocious savages,—who fought as men fight, when their dearest are at stake. It was then recalled again to the spectacle now exhibited. Instead of a handful of whites among a host of savages, it was now a few solitary Indians surrounded by thousands of the pale faces. A sense of guilt breaks in upon the feelings, a deep and abiding consciousness of the yet unredressed wrongs of the red man; and with that consciousness comes back upon the mind a flood of events mighty and uncontrolable, breathing one spirit, one tale of injury, wrong and oppression. And as the eye traced the dim outlines of the chieftains' figures, cast back upon the horizon from the hill's summit, it seemed as if they were spirits of the dead invoking vengeance upon the heads of their oppressors. But, a truce with sentiment. After visiting the various spots rendered sacred by past association, the red men descended the hill, took their places in the boat, and left our shores sounding their horrid war-whoop in concert, mingled with the melody of their own savage music.

Maryland Gazette.

ANNAPOLIS,
Thursday, September 28, 1837.

FOR THE LEGISLATURE.
For the City of Annapolis.
JOHN H. T. MAGRUDER,
RICHARD I. JONES.

Republican Nomination for Anne-Arundel County.

JOHN S. SELLMAN,
RICHARD W. HIGGINS,
GEORGE COOKE,
WESLEY LINTHICUM.

Calvert County.
JOHN PARRAN,
JOHN P. WAILES,
JAMES G. ALNUTT,
DANIEL KENT.

Baltimore City.
HENRY McKINNELL,
SOLOMON HILLEN, Jr.
WM. FELL GILES,
FRANCIS GALLAGHER.

Baltimore County.
HUGH ELY,
THOMAS C. RISTEAU,
JOHN C. ORRICK,
JAMES TURNER.

Carroll County.
BROOK BOYLE,
JACOB SHOWER,
JACOB FOUDER, Jr.
JAMES BARRETT.

Frederick County.
GEORGE W. ENT,
DANIEL S. BISER,
EZRA CRAMER,
JOHN W. GEYER.

Allegany County.
GEORGE HOBLITZELL,
DANIEL BLOCHER,
JOHN NEFF,
JONATHAN HUDDLESON.

Queen Anne's County.
WILLIAM A. SPENCER,
LEMUEL ROBERTS,
WILLIAM GRAYSON,
PEREGRINE WILMER.

Washington County.
JOHN H. MANN,
ANDREW RENCH,
JOHN WITMER, Jr.
MICHAEL SWINGLEY.

To the Editor of the Maryland Gazette.

SIR:—A communication signed "A Voter," appeared a few days since in the columns of the Maryland Republican, in which certain queries were addressed to George Cooke, Esq. intending to charge him, before the people, with furnishing supplies to the British army in the Spanish Peninsula during our late war with Great Britain. The writer of this, a personal and political friend of Mr. Cooke, has received from him the following statement on the subject, which he publishes on his own responsibility for the information of the Voters of Anne-Arundel county, leaving it to them to *estimate, as it deserves*, the motives of Mr. Leonard Iglehart, (who, it is ascertained, was the author of the communication alluded to,) in thus, without a shadow of proof, making by implication a charge of a serious nature against a citizen of high moral worth.

Mr. Cooke in his letter says—"In November 1812, I was applied to by my brother, William Cooke, to go out as supercargo of a ship belonging to Messrs. Elie & Levi Clagett of Baltimore; she was a prize ship, captured by the Comet privateer, Capt. Boyle; she was partly loaded by the Messrs. Clagett's, and called the Alexander, commanded by Capt. Bunbury, before my brother William became interested in the cargo, and he finally purchased their interest *in the cargo*, before she sailed. He had no interest in the ship, and I had nothing to do with her, further than to receive the cargo at Cadiz, pay the captain his freight, and he was at liberty to go where he chose. He returned, ballasted with *salt, to New York*, and after I had sold the cargo, and completed my business, returned to Charleston as a passenger in the *ship Fair American, Capt. Hobson, owned by Mr. William Lorman* of Baltimore. As to a protection or licence I had nothing to do with one.—The voyage was strictly legal, and one, in which numbers of ships, belonging to our first merchants, were engaged. The Chesapeake Bay had not then been visited by a single English vessel of any kind. I arrived at Cadiz after the siege was raised by the French, and they had retreated far into the interior of Spain. The British army then there was reduced to a small force of a few thousand men, having been marched to reinforce the army of the Duke of Wellington, immediately after Marshal Soult retreated from before Cadiz. There was a large Spanish army at Port St. Mary's opposite Cadiz; but on the arrival of the Duke of Wellington at Cadiz, they were also marched off before I left there. As to the selling of the cargo, not one barrel was sold to *any one* but Spaniards; as the account sales will show, a copy of which I enclose you; the original I have now before me.

"I arrived in Baltimore from Charleston a few days after the Queen's-Town packet was captured by the boats of a British frigate, and I immediately joined that celebrated company "The United Volunteers," (who volunteered to serve during the *war, in or out of the United States,*) with whom I served all the war; and it is a singular fact, that of the owners of the Alexander and her cargo, one was killed at Fort McHenry, the other was wounded at North Point in the United Volunteers—and I had one of the company shot down alongside of me. My brother William who commanded the company at Bladensburg was wounded—and Capt. Bunbury commanded a company of sailors in the lower battery at Fort McHenry during the bombardment; so you will see, sir, that I [illegible] face of our country during the period she was in want of defenders. [illegible] in Annapolis, John Wilmot, will say how [illegible] myself in active service on every duty. I [illegible] to say, but I vote, [illegible] on the old Brigade [illegible] divided, General Jos. Sherrill [illegible] for his Brigade Major."

NAVAL.

The U. S. frigate Constitution, with Governor Cass on board, arrived at Constantinople on the 15th July. The frigate saluted with twenty-one guns, and was answered with the same number from the castles. The correspondent of the London Morning Herald calls her "the magnificent American frigate."

SIOUX INDIANS.

A council, or talk, was held at Washington on Thursday last with the delegation from the Sioux Indians, now in that city, by J. R. POINSETT, Secretary of War. The talk was held in Dr. Laurie's Church, which is represented to have been crowded with the beauty and fashion of the city, drawn together by the occasion.

The Council was opened by passing round, agreeably to Indian usage, the long pipe or Calumet of peace, of which each, commencing with the Hon. Secretary of War, took three whiffs. After the ceremony, Mr. POINSETT arose and delivered a handsome and appropriate speech, of which the following is given as the substance:

My Red Brethren:—Your great father has sent for you from your wild chasing grounds, to bid you welcome, and to give you assurance of his friendly feelings towards you and your people. He desires me to inform you, that in order to protect you most effectually against the encroachments of your white brethren, who, by late treaties have become your neighbours, it will be necessary for you to cross the "big river," and settle in the lands which your Great Father has designated for you. We have met you here to day for the purpose of receiving any proposition which your people may have empowered you to make for the sale of the lands which you are about to leave, and to arrange other matters for your comfort and happiness in your new country. You have passed through many of our towns, and had many opportunities of seeing the power and strength of this great nation. This power, your Great Father wishes to assure you, will always be ready to protect, aid, and assist you, and you yourselves know how strong and efficient it would be if called into action.

After Mr P. sat down, one of the delegation arose, and in a very rapid and abrupt speech, delivered with much energy and gesture, replied "that they had not come here to-day to learn the power of their Great Father's people—they have long known that—their people too were *numerous—but not as strong as their* Great Father's. They wished to put themselves under the protection of their Great Father, and observe all the treaties he might make with them." Immediately after this the Council broke up, and the Indians left the Church in high spirits, and seemingly well pleased.

DISTRESSING ACCIDENT.

We regret to learn that as Mrs. UHLER, an elderly lady, wife of Philip Uhler, Esq. was passing in Lexington-street, yesterday afternoon, in crossing the rail way on Howard-st. she was struck by a car, of the near approach of which she was not aware until it was too late to get out of its way, and overturned, the wheels passing over both of her legs, and mangling them in such a shocking manner as probably to render amputation necessary.

[*Balt. Amer.*

CAPITAL PUNISHMENT.

The States of Maine and New Hampshire have reformed their laws in regard to capital crimes, so that although they have not positively abolished the punishment of death, yet the practical operation of the late enactments in both these states will probably be to save the feelings of *the community from a repetition* of the shocking exhibitions which have occurred in each within a few years past. In New Hampshire, it is at the discretion of the jury to convict capitally, or so as that the punishment of death will not be executed, and this without any evasion of the law or neglect of duty.

In Maine, *when sentence of death is passed*, it is not to be executed within one year, nor then, unless the governor in view of the circumstances of the case, shall order it—otherwise the convict is to be subjected to perpetual solitary imprisonment, with hard labor and civil death.—*Gloucester Dem.*

RIOT IN UPPER CANADA.

There was a nice little "excitement"—we thank thee, Montreal Herald, for teaching us that word—at Churchville, in Upper Canada, a few days ago, resulting from a political meeting. Mr. Mackenzie, of the Toronto Constitution, lays all blame of it upon the orangemen, *alias* the anti-reformers. We give his account of the principal scene.—*Commercial.*

Mr. Cummings came upon the balcony to preside. On this the orangemen, encouraged by artful persons, brought fifty club men in front of the standing place, three of the most active of whom climbed up the railing and with their clubs stood behind Mr. Mackenzie. Mr. Edward Thompson, J. P. tried to prevent this, but they threatened to throw him down beneath the clubs of these blood thirsty wretches, and would have succeeded but for Mr. Stewart, of Esquesing, who held Mr. M. firmly. But for Mr. Stewart, Mr. M. would have been trampled to death in a moment. When the great body of defenceless unarmed reformers saw the danger Mr. M. was in, they pressed forward, until the orangemen fell upon them with their clubs, more like devils than human beings, and we fear much blood was spilt and injury done. By [illegible] Mr. [illegible] fenge, and went over to Big [illegible], where he was followed by Colonel [illegible], who told him that if the people [illegible] Cottrelle on Wednesday, to [illegible] put and disperse them and [illegible] that is the worst ever among the orangemen [illegible] life would be worth very little.

From the Baton Rouge Gazette.

STRANGE CIRCUMSTANCE.

A few days since a stranger accosted a negro man in the woods about seven miles above this town, and inquired the distance from St. Augustine. The negro replied that he knew no place of that name, but that Baton Rouge was at a short distance. He was then asked the distance to the nearest physician and farm.—The negro pointed out the road to Mr. Neilson's, where the stranger subsequently arrived. His denuded appearance and gentlemanly manners attracted the notice of Mr. Neilson, who with kindness and humanity bestowed upon him every attention that his situation required. From *his conversation it was ascertained* that he is an officer in the U. S. Army—Lieutenant C. B. Chalmers, of the 1st Regiment Artillery, lately stationed at St. Augustine, Florida. He states that the last recollection he has, is of taking a ride (which he was in the habit of doing every morning,) in the neighborhood of St. Augustine. It *is surmised that he was thrown from his* horse, which caused a concussion of the brain, producing insanity, and that in this state he crossed the peninsula of Florida, and wandered thus far.

He states that when he found himself in the woods, and met the negro, it appeared to him *that he was waking from a disagreeable dream.* He has some faint recollection of being on a rail road, (this is supposed to be the Ponchartrain rail road,) but cannot account for his finding himself here. It is really wonderful that he should have escaped the rifle of hostile Indians in Florida and sustained the privations of every kind which *he must have encountered during* his erratic wanderings until he reached this place. It will be gratifying to his friends and relatives to know that the officers at this post, the moment they learned the circumstance, had him removed to the garrison, where medical attendance and every possible care has been *extended to him.*

DEBATE IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 22.

THE FLORIDA WAR.

The resolution moved by Mr. Wise for a committee &c. coming up as the business of the morning hour—

Mr. Wise rose to correct an alleged error of the report of his remarks upon his resolution of yesterday, which appeared in the papers of this day. Holding the Globe in his hand, he read the passage referred to, stating, at the same time, that the same error, in substance, occurred in the Intelligencer. [See Mr. Wise's letter in the note below.*] It was not necessary, added Mr. Wise, that Gen. C. should actually lock the door—the threat operated full as efficiently as the deed would have done.

Mr. Gholson, of Mississippi, said he was indifferent in what form this investigation was proposed, whether as amended by the gentleman from Georgia, or as originally moved. He was in favour of it; but at the same time, wished to proceed according to the customs and usages of that House, and of all legislative bodies. What, asked he, is the object of the gentleman from Virginia, in obtaining this investigation? A fair and impartial report! It would seem from the working of his resolution, and the remarks with which he had sustained it, as if he wished the committee proposed to be formed out of the minority upon this floor.

The gentleman had talked of a "stocked pack" as likely to emanate from the hands of the Speaker in appointing this committee; and proposed a plan by which another "stocked" pack" may be made up by the minority of the House. Mr. G. said he had no objection that the gentleman from Virginia, if he thought proper, should describe the scenes he witnessed in those "black holes," the committee rooms. He had no objection—only he thought that such descriptions would render the House careful not to appoint any more select committees. What does the gentleman call upon us to believe? A mere threat, thrown out by an individual member of a committee, deters the majority from their course. For one, he was much obliged to the gentleman for this startling disclosure. Who ever heard of such a one, before, from any committee of this or any other legislative body? To suppose that such a committee [illegible] get such a committee under his resolution, as would not require [illegible] intending, in order to make the [illegible] gentleman and every [illegible] opinion [illegible] majority of this House, what should the latter be justified in thinking of the minority? He would have the light of Heaven let in upon the subjects to be investigated by this committee: so would he. But he would adhere to usage. No one opposes its scrutiny. Neither Whig nor Van Buren man had lifted his voice against it; and yet, like every thing else, it was made at the outset, the excuse for the most violent philippics against the Administration, and the party supporting it.

In view of the scenes described as having taken place in the committee rooms of a certain select committee—of the usage of the House—and of the peculiar propriety of submitting such questions to appropriate standing committees, Mr. G. expressed himself in favour of referring the proposed inquiry to the Committee on Military Affairs, as moved by the gentleman from Maryland. (Mr. HOWARD.)

Mr. G. then adverted to what had been said by Mr. Wise of the majority report of the Select Committee, of which the latter was chairman, at the last session. That report it had been said, was not written by the committee, and was adopted by the majority without reading. Had the report of the minority been read in committee? It had been said by the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. Muhlenberg) that it was not.

[Mr. Lincoln rose and explained. There had certainly been a report read in committee, and signed by the three gentlemen composing the minority. As to the individual report of the member from Virginia, it had not been submitted to the committee.]

Mr. Gholson said it was that to which he had been alluding. He repeated, that he was in favour of the reference of the subject to the Committee on Military Affairs, (which, although composed of eight Administration men and one Whig,) and although he himself was a member of that committee, and did not know the name of another member on it he would take this occasion to express his confidence, was composed of perfectly fair, honourable, and impartial men, capable to discharge any and every duty which might be imposed upon them.)

As to the damning blot on the country, so eloquently described by the gentleman from Massachusetts, (Mr. Cushing) as having been inflicted by the incidents of the Florida war, Mr. G. confessed that he was unable to see any such blot. Was it, asked Mr G., a stain upon the bright escutcheon of Andrew Jackson, that *he was not able to drive a band of Indians from* their swamps? He dwelt, too, at some length upon the charitable sympathy expressed by Mr. C for the Indian tribes of the Southwest, as the victims of the policy of this Government, and recommended to him an increase of charity for the People of his own country, whose lives had been saved by the substitution of savages as the foes of savages.

Mr. Campbell, of South Carolina, said a few words vindicatory of his brother, [Gen. Campbell, of the last House of Representatives,] from any wrong imputation, as to his conduct in the select committee room, so often alluded to in the progress of this debate. That gentleman had ever expressed the greatest respect for his associates on that committee, and had parted with them on the best terms. He hoped nothing more would be said in this allusion.

Mr. C. made a few remarks on the resolution before the House and upon the subject matter of that resolution. He attributed the disasters of the Florida campaigns to the character of the country in which they were carried on, but more than all to the want of a sufficient regular force in the management of them. He expressed a wish, dictated by sympathy with his fellow citizens of Florida, and humanity to the Indians, that these wars might be speedily terminated, and said he should vote for the resolution before the House.

Mr. Wise rose to address the House in reply, he said, to the gentleman from Mississippi, when

Mr. Cambreleng also rose, and moved that the House proceed to the orders of the day.—This motion was carried by 108 to 70, and the House went into Committee of the Whole, (Mr. Haynes in the chair, and resumed the consideration of the postponement of the deposite bill.

SATURDAY, September 23.

FLORIDA WAR.

The House resumed the consideration of Mr. Wise's resolution for the appointment of a select committee to inquire into the origin of the Florida war, and into the causes of the extraordinary failures and delays, and the expenditures which have attended the prosecution of that war, and into the manner of its conduct and the facts of its history generally—with power to send for persons and papers, and to sit during the recess.

Two motions were pending, one to strike out "by ballot," and the other to refer the inquiry to the committee on Military Affairs.

Mr. Wise rose and said—When he came to Congress, four years ago, he was elected as the friend of power; but he had not been long here before he found that power needed no friend—that it was too strong already. He saw that too much power was concentrated in the Executive. He saw that the public domain was in his hands, and that the new States were subject to his bidding. He saw a thousand streams of patronage pouring in from the Atlantic border and the lakes. He saw the public press at his disposal, and the power of removal and appointment was his. Next he saw the President seize on the custody of the public money. Corruption he knew must follow from this state of things; and it was not an idle theory, for he soon found it openly avowed that the spoils belonged to the victors. [illegible] opposed himself to [illegible] hearing what they had to say [illegible] minister. Some [illegible] which [illegible] part. There was more [illegible] than courage for the assault. These remarks he made in reference to the general accusation which was yesterday made by the gentleman from Mississippi (Mr. Gholson) that the records of the committee room last winter were disgraceful to the House and to the country. If these remarks, which he did not take to himself, were intended to apply to him and to his friend Mr. Peyton, then he would say to any one who made them, that, in his foul throat, he lies."

Mr. Gholson said he wished it to be understood that he had made no remark reflecting upon the conduct of any absent member. He was incapable of that. But as to the gentleman from Virginia, he was at full liberty to apply the remarks to himself, in their whole force and meaning. There are the words, as he has quoted them, and he may apply them as he pleases. Mr. G. spoke further upon the topics allnded to by Mr. Wise.

Mr. Loomis followed in defence of the majority of the Committee assailed by Mr. Wise, and particularly of his predecessor, (Mr. Mann.) The House without taking any question passed to the orders.

THE HUNDRED LARGEST CITIES IN THE WORLD.

A recent German publication gives the following curious calculation respecting the hundred most populous cities in the world: These are Jeddo, in Japan, 1,680,000 inhabitants; Pekin, 1,500,000; London, 1,300,000; Hang Ischen, 1,000,000; Calcutta, 900,000; Madras, 817,000; Nankin, 800,000; Congo, Ischeen, 800,000; Paris, 717 000; Weest Chang, 600,000; Constantinople, 497,000; Benares, 530,000; Kio, 520,000; Su Ischeen, 497 000; Hoangh Ischeen, 500,000, &c. The fortieth on the list is Berlin, containing 190,000; and the last Bristol, 87 000. Among the hundred cities, two contain a million and a half, two upwards of a million, nine from half a million to a million, twenty-three from two hundred thousand to five hundred thousand, fifty six from one hundred thousand, and six from eighty seven thousand to one hundred thousand. Of these one hundred cities, fifty-eight are in Asia, and thirty-two are in Europe, of which four are in Germany, four in France, five in Italy, eight in England, and three in Spain; the remaining ten are divided between Africa and America.

PIC NICS.

"What's the matter, uncle Jerry," said Mr. ——, as Jeremiah R. was passing by growling most furiously. "Matter," said the old man, "Why here I've been lugging water all the morning for Dr. C's. wife to wash with, and what do you think I got for it?" "Why, I suppose about nine pence," answered Mr. ——

"Nine pence, indeed! she told me the Doctor would pull a tooth for me some time!!"

FOREIGN.

From the N. Y. Journal of Commerce of Thursday.

VERY LATE FROM ENGLAND.

We have this moment received our London papers by the packet ship Philadelphia, to the 20th of August inclusive.

ENGLAND.

THE ELECTIONS.

The Morning Chronicle of August 19, says the returns from England, Scotland and Ireland, may now be said to be completed, for the only places from which they have not been received are the counties of Sligo, Cork and Longford. With respect to Cork and Longford there can be no uncertainty, but Sligo is not so certain. Allowing Sligo to the Tories, the number of members on whom ministers may count with certainty, is 39.

Mr. Buckingham, late M. P. for Sheffield, gave a farewell address at Finsbury Chapel, on the evening of the 18th August, previous to his embarkation for foreign climes. His project is to make a voyage round the world as a temperance reformer—visiting the United States.

The weather continues favourable for the getting in the crops.

LONDON, Aug. 19.—"City, 12 o'clock.—Consols opened at 91¾, and are at present buyers at that price for Money, and the 25th inst., and about 91¾ for the October account. Exchequer bills are 47 to 49 premium.

FRANCE.

The question of the dissolution of the Chambers still remained unsettled. It is said that the Sovereign has agreed to it, but that M. Mole doubts whether it ought to be tried. He is afraid of giving himself a parliamentary master either in M. Guizot or M. Thiers. The condition of affairs in Spain, where the result is at present quite uncertain, also contributes, it is said, to excite his doubts and his hesitation.

The heat was excessive in Paris, and much rain had fallen.

SPAIN.

Reports were received in Paris on the 17th, that the Carlists had entered Madrid. The story was not believed, although it was not disputed that they were in the immediate neighborhood of the capital.

LATER STILL.

The ship Pennsylvania, from Liverpool, 24th ult. furnishes London dates to the 23d, being one day later than the advices by the Philadelphia.

The Liverpool Cotton Market continued well supported, and prices were very firm at the closing prices of the preceding week.

The London Courier of the 23d ult. gives the

*The following note from Mr. Wise is published, in preference to any abstract of its contents, that, in so nice a matter, his corrected statement shall be made in his very words:

WASHINGTON, Sept. 22d, 1837.

GENTLEMEN: The report of my remarks yesterday in the House, in reply to the Hon. Mr. Muhlenberg, contained in the Intelligencer of this morning, (the 22d,) is very inaccurate. I beg of you to correct one materially erroneous statement. I am reported as having said—"He (Gen. Campbell) then turned to the door of the committee, *locked it, and put the key in his pocket* and protested that *he never would take it out* until the offensive portions of that report were expunged." What I did say was—"He then turned to the door of the committee room, *said he should lock it and put the key in his pocket*, and no member should leave the room until the falsehoods of the majority report were corrected, and the offensive portions of it stricken out." He made the threat to lock the door, &c., but he did not actually do so—the threat was as effectual as the deed. I will correct the report fully. Yours, &c.

HENRY A. WISE.

Messrs. GALES & SEATON.

Total members of the House, 258

The Madrid journals of the 13th have reached us. The greatest anxiety naturally prevails as to the intentions of Don Carlos. The belief is, that he will take up a position in the Sierra, between Segovia and Soria, which at once menaces Madrid, and communicates with all the mountain ranges of Castile, Valencia, and Aragon.

MARRIED,

Married, on Thursday evening last, by the Rev. Mr. McElhiney, Dr. WILLIAM BREWER, to Miss MARY ELIZABETH RAWLINGS, all of this city.

OBITUARY.

Died, on Saturday, the 16th inst. in the 23d year of her age, Mrs. ELIZA CAMDEN, consort of Mr. Thomas M. Camden, and youngest daughter of Mr. Caleb Sappington, of Anne-Arundel county.

A CARD.

BARTER OR EXCHANGE.—WANTED, on landed security, Stock in the Annapolis and Elk Ridge Rail Road Company. Inquire at this Office.

Sept. 28

FARMERS' BANK OF MARYLAND,
September 20th, 1837.

IN pursuance of a joint resolution of the Boards of Directors of the Farmers' Bank of Maryland, and of the Branch Bank at Easton, NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, That a General Meeting of the Stockholders in the Farmers' Bank of Maryland, and its Branches, will be held at the Banking House in the city of Annapolis, on THURSDAY, the 16th day of November next, at 10 o'clock A. M. for the purpose of considering the provisions of an act of the General Assembly of Maryland, entitled, "An Act to provide for the extension of the Charters of certain Banks therein mentioned," passed at December session 1836, and deciding whether or not they will accept the act, and comply with the provisions thereof.

By order,

TH. FRANKLIN, Cash.

Sept. 28.—6w.

TRUSTEE'S SALE.

BY virtue of a decree of the Court of Chancery, bearing date the sixth day of December 1836, passed in a cause wherein Alfred Warfield is complainant, and Samuel and Basil Banks defendants, the subscriber will offer at Public Sale at the Court House door in the city of Annapolis, *on FRIDAY the 20th day of October next*, at 4 o'clock P. M. all that tract or part of a tract or parcel of Land, (except the small Lot already sold,) called "Bunker's Hill Fortified," consisting of nearly

300 ACRES,

about one-hundred of which are in wood, the residue in cultivation. A small Dwelling House, Barn, Tobacco House, Stables and Orchard, are among the improvements.

There is a Mill Site with a good stream of water on this property—The Baltimore and Ohio Rail Road runs through it, and a Depot adjoins the premises. It is situated principally in Anne-Arundel, a small part in Carroll, formerly Baltimore county, about 38 miles from Baltimore, and one mile from the Baltimore and Frederick Turnpike; and adjoining the lands of Allen Dorsey, James Hood, Lloyd Selby, and Charles D. Warfield.

This property will be sold in parcels or together, to suit purchasers, and will be conveyed to them by the Trustee, clear of all claim of the parties, or those claiming by, from, or under them, on the compliance with the terms of Sale, which are as follows—one-fourth of the purchase money to be paid on the day of the final ratification of the sale, and the balance in three equal semi-annual instalments from the day of sale, the whole to be secured by bonds with sureties, to be approved of by the Trustee, bearing interest from the day of sale.

A. RANDALL, Trustee,

Sept. 28 —ts.

STATE OF MARYLAND,
Anne-Arundel County, to wit:

I HEREBY CERTIFY, that Albert G. Warfield, of Anne-Arundel county, brought before me, the subscriber, one of the Justices of the Peace in and for said county, this 22d day of September, in the year 1837, as a Stray trespassing upon his enclosures, a SORREL MARE, about six years old, fourteen hands high, a star in the forehead, and a white stripe about six inches long on the nose, a white stripe on the right eye just above the sight, shod all round, switched tail, trots and canters, no other perceptible marks.

Given under my hand this 22d day of September 1837.

ALFRED WARFIELD.

The owner of the above described Mare is directed to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take her away.

ALBERT G. WARFIELD,
Near Lisbon, A. A. County.

Sept. 28. 3w.

ELECTION.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, That an Election will be held at the several places designated by law for holding Elections in Anne-Arundel county, on MONDAY, the 2d day of October next, for the purpose of electing Four Delegates to represent said county in the next General Assembly of Maryland.

JOHN S. SELBY, Sheriff.

Sept. 14 1837—ts.

To the Voters of Anne-Arundel County.

Gentlemen,

I have been induced by what I believe to be the wishes of a large portion of the people of this county, and more particularly of the Sixth Election District, to offer myself as a Candidate to represent you in the next General Assembly of the State. The peculiar circumstances of the times, the political situation of our county and the inflamed state of party spirit, which forgetting its legitimate object, seeks now only the aggrandizement of its votaries, seem imperiously to demand that an effort should be made to place the guardianship of our public affairs in the care of those whose only object and motive can be the faithful performance of that trust. If therefore, I should be elected at the coming election, I shall proceed to the seat of government, untrammelled by party pledges, party engagements, or party views, and with the single determination of promoting the interest of the county, and the honour and welfare of the State.

ALFRED WARFIELD,
Lisbon.

STATE LIBRARY,
ANNAPOLIS, September 12, 1837.

IN pursuance of a Resolution of the General Assembly, *Notice is hereby given*, that Sealed Proposals, with accompanying samples, will be received at this office, until the first day of November next, for furnishing the Stationary, &c., mentioned in the annexed list, for the use of the Legislative and Executive Departments of the Government of this State, for the year 1838.

D. RIDGELY, LIBRARIAN.

LIST OF ARTICLES WANTED.

10 Reams of Folio Post paper, good quality
100 Do Quarto Post, white, blue and gilt, and some ruled, and of different qualities.
3 Do Foolscap, good quality
2 Do Demi, do.
8 Do Envelope paper, do.
3000 Best English Quills.
3 Gross Windle's Metallic Pens, with 1 gross of handles.
6 Dozen Windle's Ne Plus Ultra Pens.
8 Do quart bottles M & Noyes Ink.
4 Do vials writing fluid.
1 Gross Terry's Japan Ink.
20lbs. best Red Sealing Wax,
10lbs. best Red Wafers.
2 Gross Red Tape.
1 Do Sail Needles.
1 Do Ivory Letter Folders.
1 Do Letter Seals, (yellow boxwood)
6 Dozen Ink Stands } Small size.
6 Do Sand Boxes }
6 Do Wafer do.

To be published once a week for six weeks, in the Maryland Republican and Gazette, Annapolis; the Chronicle and Gazette, Baltimore.

Sept. 14—(1stN.

PRIMARY SCHOOL.

THE Commissioners of Primary Schools for Anne-Arundel county, will meet on Wednesday the 25th day of October next, at 4 o'clock, P M.

The Trustees of the several school districts can be supplied with blank reports on application to the subscriber, or to Mr. Thomas G. Waters, Clerk to the Commissioners. By a late regulation of the Board, it is made necessary for the several Teachers to make an affiuavit before a Justice of the Peace, a certificate of which must be attached to the Report.

Blank certificates will be furnished with the Reports. As no distribution of monies can be made at the time of meeting, unless the clerk is furnished with the Reports prior thereto, the Trustees will forward them on or before the 15th of October. If sent by mail the postage must be paid.

JOHN RIDOUT, Secretary.

Annapolis, Sept. 14, 1837.—tm.

TAKE NOTICE.

THE undersigned will be absent from the city the ensuing winter—persons indebted to him are notified to call and settle ere the last week of the present month, otherwise all claims will be placed in the possession of the proper officer.

F. M. JARBOE.

N. B. Fifty-two vols. of "Harper's Family Library" for sale cheap—as also a collection of Novels, Romances, History, Poetry, Plays, &c. will be sold remarkably cheap.

Sept. 7.

NOTICE.

THE Commissioners for Anne-Arundel county will meet at the court house in the city of Annapolis, on TUESDAY, the 31st day of October next, for the purpose of settling with the supervisors of the roads, hearing appeals and making transfers, and transacting the ordinary business of the Levy Court.

By order,

R J. COWMAN, Clk.

August 24 R. tm.

A BY-LAW

To confirm the additional Assessment of Real and Personal Property within the City of Annapolis and the Precincts thereof.

[Passed June 17th, 1837.]

BE it established and ordained by the Mayor, Recorder, Aldermen and Common Councilmen of the city of Annapolis, and by the authority of the same, That the additional assessment of the real and personal property within the said city and precincts thereof as returned by the assessor for that purpose appointed on the 8th day of May 1837, be and the same is hereby ratified and confirmed with the addition thereto.

JOHN MILLER, Mayor.

June 29.

A BY-LAW

To open and establish the Street in the City of Annapolis and for other purposes.

(Passed September 11th, 1837.)

SECTION 1. Be it established and ordained by the Mayor, Recorder, Aldermen, and Common Council of the city of Annapolis, That the land included within the following metes and bounds, courses and distances, be, and the same is hereby declared to be a public street, and shall hereafter be for ever called and known by the name of Compromise street: beginning for the said street in a line of Church-street, and running from thence with the east end of the brick warehouse of the Messrs Adam and John Miller, as follows, to wit: South twenty degrees fifteen minutes, East six hundred and ninety feet, to the waters edge, thence running and bounding on and with the water North nine degrees, West two hundred and forty feet, thence leaving the water and running parallel with the first line North twenty degrees fifteen minutes West four hundred and fifty-two feet to the line of Church-street aforesaid,

Sec. 2. And be it established and ordained by the authority aforesaid, That the city commissioners and port wardens be and they are hereby required and directed to open said street, and remove all obstructions in the same.

Sec. 3. And be it established and ordained, That the said commissioners are hereby authorised and required to cause a good and substantial wooden bridge to be erected over the run near the house of Daniel T. Hyde, of at least twelve feet breadth.

Sec. 4. And be it established and ordained, That the sum of fifty dollars be and the same is hereby appropriated for defraying the expenses of surveying and opening said street and building the aforesaid bridge.

Provided always, and be it further established and ordained, That none of the petitioners for the said street shall be entitled to claim any damages from this corporation by reason of the opening of said street.

JOHN MILLER, Mayor.

Sept. 21.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT the subscriber, by virtue of a Deed of Trust executed on the 19th inst. by Nicholas Edwin Watkins to him, assigning the whole of his property, real, personal and mixed, together with his Books of Account, all debts, rights and credits which he has, or is in any respect entitled to, for the benefit of his creditors, is alone authorised to dispose of and settle the same. All persons having claims against the said Nicholas Edwin Watkins, will present them to the subscriber, properly authenticated, and those indebted to him are hereby warned not to settle their debts with any other person than the subscriber, or his order, which they are requested immediately to do.

JOHN NICHOLAS WATKINS.

July 20.

FOR RENT.

THE well known TAVERN kept for many years by James Hunter, at the upper end of the town. This establishment has attached to it a large STABLE for the accommodation of at least Thirty Horses; it has a large yard, and a Garden of about one acre of Ground. This establishment will be rented to a good tenant on accommodating terms; a part of the Furniture in the house will be sold when the property is rented. For terms apply to

MARY HUNTER.

August 10.

CORN MEAL.

THE WIND-MILL of the subscriber at Annapolis, being now in good repair, and an attentive Miller employed, will receive Grain to be ground for toll.

Wanted, a YOKE OF GOOD OXEN, for which a reasonable price will be given.

NICHS. BREWER, Jr.

May 25.

A BY-LAW.

Entitled, A Supplement to a By-Law to authorise the preparation and issuing of Certificates of Debt.

[Passed July 5th, 1837.

BE it established and ordained by the Mayor, Recorder, Aldermen and Common Council of the city of Annapolis, and by the authority of the same, That the Mayor be and he is hereby authorised and required to put into circulation the certificates of debt authorised to be prepared by the ordinance to which this is a supplement; that in doing so he shall receive from those who desire to purchase the said certificates, the notes of the Farmers Bank of Maryland, or other current Bank notes, which notes so to be received by him he shall from day to day deposite in the Farmers Bank of Maryland, to the credit of this corporation, there to remain for the purposes directed by the ordinance to which this is a supplement.

2. And be it further established and ordained by the authority aforesaid, That the Mayor give bond, with security to be approved by the Recorder, in the penalty of five thousand dollars, conditioned for the faithful performance of the trust reposed in him by this by-law.

Approved, JN. MILLER, Mayor.

July 6.

TO THE PUBLIC.

THE subscriber having been recently appointed Treasurer to the Corporation of the city of Annapolis, informs all persons that he will upon every SATURDAY, from the hour of 12 o'clock, M, to 6 P, M. attend at the Store of Dubois & Weems, for the purpose of receiving and paying monies, and to attend to all business relating to the office of Treasurer.

EDWARD DUBOIS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

To all persons who are indebted to the subscriber for TAXES, that immediate payment is required, and it is hoped that they will call and discharge the same, or be prepared to do so when called upon. If not, payment will be enforced according to law.

LEWIS N. SEWELL,
Collector of County and City Taxes.

August 24.

NOTICE.

THE OFFICERS FEES which have been delivered are collectable upon demand; being compelled by law to collect and pay over the same in sixty days from the delivery of said accounts, I hope that payment will be punctually made when called upon, if not I shall proceed to enforce payment according to law.

LEWIS N. SEWELL,
Deputy Sheriff.

August 24.

GEORGE McNEIR & SON,
Merchant Tailors,

HAVE just received a large assortment of

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES AND VESTINGS,

which they will make up in the most fashionable style, at the shortest notice.

Also, an assortment of

Gloves, Stocks, Suspenders, Handkerchiefs, and Silk Hosiery, &c. &c.

Sept. 21.

SECURITY AGAINST COUNTERFEITS.

DR. BRANDRETH has adopted the following plan to secure the GENUINE Brandreth Pills to the public. Every authorised agent must have the following Certificates of Agency, and it will be seen that a double forgery MUST be committed before any one can procure a forged certificate, and the person having it in his possession is equally liable with the forger. No one will chance ten years in the State Prison, for the sale of a box of counterfeit Brandreth Pills; at least I hope so.

Copy of Certificate of Agency.

BRANDRETH'S VEGETABLE UNIVERSAL PILLS:

Security against Counterfeits.

The within named R. R. Green, of Baltimore, is my appointed General Agent for the State of Maryland, Virginia, and District of Columbia, in the United States of America; and this letter, which is signed by me, *Benjamin Brandreth*, in my own hand writing—must also be signed by the within named General Agent, whose name will also appear in the principal papers of the United States.—This caution has become absolutely necessary to guard the public against the numerous counterfeits which are out of the above popular Medicine.

This letter will be renewed every twelve months, therefore should any alteration be made in the date, do not purchase, there is doubt.

Signed,

B. BRANDRETH.

New York, January 1, 1837.

R. R. GREEN, Gen'l. Agent.

☞ BE IT KNOWN TO ALL MEN, that no DRUGGIST, or Drug Store Keeper, or any person in any wise connected with medicine, are allowed to sell the genuine BRANDRETH'S PILLS, although it is well known to Dr. B. that there is scarcely a Drug Store but what (TO THEIR ETERNAL SHAME BE IT SPOKEN) sell the Counterfeit article.

Purchaser! ask to see the Certificate of Agency—all who sell the genuine Brandreth's Pills have one.

CITIZENS OF ANNAPOLIS! you cannot use too much caution in purchasing the far famed BRANDRETH PILLS. Above all never get them from DRUG STORES. APOTHECARIES are not allowed to sell the GENUINE PILLS. If you procure the *Genuine* you will get a *Medicine* from which you will reap incalculable benefit, and you will look back to the day when first you heard the name of BRANDRETH as the most auspicious era of your human existence.

BEWARE! O BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS! Purchase only of Mr Richard Wells, or of such persons as he may authorise to sell the Genuine Pills. Mr. Wells is the accredited Agent for Anne-Arundel county.

R. R. GREEN,
General Agent for Dr. Brandreth.

June 15 3m.

A BY-LAW

Relating to Hogs

[Passed September 11th, 1837.]

BE it established and ordained by the Mayor, Recorder, Aldermen and Common Council of the city of Annapolis, That from and after the passage of this law, all laws and by-laws heretofore passed in relation to keeping Hogs in any manner in this city, be and the same are hereby repealed, and that all persons who are not prohibited by the laws of the state from keeping Hogs, may from and after the passage of this law be permitted to keep Hogs within the limits of this city, provided the same are not permitted to run at large.

JOHN MILLER, Mayor.

Sept. 21.

THE President and Directors of the Farmers Bank of Maryland have declared a dividend of THREE PER CENT on the Stock of said Bank for six months ending the 30th instant, and payable on or after the first Monday of October next, to Stockholders on the Western Shore at the Bank at Annapolis, and to Stockholders on the Eastern Shore at the Branch Bank at Easton, upon personal application, on the exhibition of powers of attorney, or by correct simple order.

By order,

TH. FRANKLIN, Cash.

Sept 28 R.

The Gazette and American, Baltimore, will publish the above once a week for three weeks.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT no Election will be held in this city, at the usual place of holding elections, on MONDAY the 2d day of October next, for the purpose of electing Two Delegates to represent this city in the next General Assembly.

G. K. DUVALL,
Clerk Corporation.

Sept 14 —ts.

DR. BRANDRETH

WANTS NO COLLEGE, NO INSTITUTION, NO MONOPOLY, NO CHARTER, HE BEING QUITE SATISFIED TO REST ON THE PATRONAGE OF THE PUBLIC.

FOR THE SUCCESS OF HIS GRANDFATHER'S

VEGETABLE UNIVERSAL PILLS.

THE unprecedented success which has resulted from the adoption of Brandreth's Pills, during a period of upwards of 85 years, the numerous and extraordinary cures which they have performed upon hundreds of individuals whom they have rescued from almost inevitable death, after they had been pronounced incurable by the most eminent of the faculty—justify Dr. Brandreth, the proprietor of this Vegetable Universal Medicine, in warmly and conscientiously recommending it to the especial notice of the public.

Dr. Brandreth wishes mankind to consider this truth, that health solely depends on the state of purity in which the blood is kept, every part of the body being supplied daily with new blood from the food consumed, consequently, according to the pureness of that blood, so must the state of the body be more or less healthy. To obtain therefore, the most direct purifier of the blood, is a question of no little importance to every individual!

That Brandreth's Pills are the most direct purifiers of the blood, there will be no doubt when it is considered that they have gained their present very extensive sale by their own intrinsic merit; proved by the numerous cures which they have accomplished in every variety of disease.

The peculiar action of these pills is most surprising; their operations being more or less powerful, according to the pureness of the circulating fluid. On a person in a fair state of health, who is only costive or slightly bilious, they will be scarcely felt; on the contrary, if the complaint be chronic, and the constitution be much deranged, the effect generally at first is most powerful, until the system be freed from some of its most vitiated and turgit humours. This accomplished, doses sufficient to cause two or three copious evacuations daily, will soon remove the disease, and the constitution will be restored to a state of health and renewed vigor.

As a general Family Medicine, these Pills stand unrivalled. In many of the lingering complaints also, with which the human system is afflicted, they have been highly successful. The use of a few boxes will, in most cases, convince the patient of their beneficial properties. Indeed, a fair trial is all that is needful in their recommendation.

☞ Beware of COUNTERFEITS. If you want the GENUINE Medicine be sure and *keep clear* of DRUG STORES. No DRUGGIST or APOTHECARY sells the GENUINE BRANDRETH PILLS. Ask to see the Certificate of Agency. All the regularly appointed Agents have one. Price of Pills 25 cents the Box, with full directions.

☞ The SUBSCRIBER is the regularly appointed AGENT for ANNE ARUNDEL COUNTY, of whom the GENUINE MEDICINE can at all times be procured.

RICHARD WELLS.

I certify that the above named Richard Wells is the accredited agent for the sale of Dr. Brandreth's Vegetable Universal Pills in the city of Annapolis.

R. R. GREEN, General Agent for Dr. Brandreth for Maryland, Virginia, and District of Columbia.

May 4. 6m.

CASH FOR

ANY NUMBER OF NEGROES,

Including both sexes, from 10 to 35 years of age.

PERSONS having likely Servants to dispose of, and wishing the highest prices, will do well to give me a call, as I am determined to buy and give higher prices than any other purchaser, who is now or may come into this market. I can at all times be found at Mrs. Hunter's Tavern in Annapolis. All communications directed to me will be promptly attended to.

ISAAC F. PURVIS.

Sept. 12. R

P. S.—Any communications left with Mr. John Lamb, will be promptly attended to.

I. F. P.

PROSPECTUS OF TWO NEW VOLUMES FOR 1836.

THE [illegible] have now elapsed since the proprietor of Waldie's Select Circulating Library laid before the public his original prospectus for a valuable library, the great features of which were cheapness, and the facility of a rapid transportation by mail. The most ample success has attended the enterprise, and the effects upon the reading community, it is believed, have been wholesome.

The fourth year will commence on the first Tuesday of January, 1836, at which period it will be necessary to determine the additional amount of copies to be printed, subscriptions being taken only from January of each year. The entire success of the Library is the best guarantee that can be given of its continuance. It was the first to supply books by mail at a mere per centage of their former cost; it has outlived more than thirty sterile attempts at imitation; and has now an extensive list of patrons who are of the most solid and valuable class of citizens in every part of the Union, as well as in foreign countries.

The object of Waldie's Library, its use and purpose, is enjoyment liberal and intellectual. To all who love a mental banquet, *without being compelled to depend on places* of public resort, this publication furnishes a most valuable desideratum, supplying polite literature of a character to enlarge and improve the mind. The time and attention of the editor, himself a reader from inclination as well as duty, are devoted to the procurement of works of an elevated standard of intellect which may be admitted into every family without hesitation by the most fastidious, and become a rallying point for all its members, promoting social belles lettres reading and conversation. The variety thus collected from the whole mass of published works, mostly new, embraces Biography, Novels, Voyages and Travels, Sketches, Tales, and Select History, personal memoirs of extraordinary individuals, and curious adventure, &c. &c. An amount equal to fifty London duodecimo volumes is thus annually furnished in weekly numbers, at a cost only equal to one of the London works. The plan thus embraces the whole range of popular literature, and the work has now become so universally diffused in every part of the Union as to form no inconsiderable portion of the literature of the country, and with which an acquaintance has become really necessary for those who mix in society.

The Library as now conducted disseminates books to all parts of the country in from five to six weeks after their issue in London. Five dollars per annum expended in this way will supply good reading for a whole circle or family; for a *cent and a half a day*, postage included, a duodecimo book is sent every week, making in the course of the year more than three volumes of Rees's Cyclopedia. One volume of the Library, containing from fifteen to twenty entire works, can be bound at an expense little exceeding that of binding either separately, and constitutes a concentrated collection forming a never failing resource of amusement and instruction, and which must always be worth the price that has been paid for it. The most ample testimony has been spontaneously afforded that this work has contributed to the pleasure of thousands, who, but for the resource it afforded, must have been left with minds unoccupied, or thrown into unprofitable and uncongenial society. This immense supply of periodical reading has thus been welcomed every where as a means of improvement, and a substitute for the small talk or idle listlessness so apt to employ a large portion of the time of the many.

Waldie's Library is published every Tuesday, accompanied by a cover of four quarto pages, entitled, The Journal of Belles Lettres, containing reviews of new books, literary intelligence of all kinds, tales, lists of new books, &c. thus combining the advantages of a Library, and the amusement of a magazine and newspaper; the whole for $5 00 per annum, or clubs of five individuals obtain five copies for $20 00, a reduction which pays the postage. *Payment always in advance.*

Waldie's Port Folio and Companion to the Library.

This periodical contains half as much matter as the Library, at half its price; or *both* are furnished to clubs of five for $6 00. Its contents consist of a reprint of the best matter from the London Magazines and Reviews, more especially Chamber's Edinburgh Journal. Its object is popular instruction and amusement, combined in such a manner as to enlist the feelings of every member of the social circle. It enjoys an extensive circulation; price to single subscribers not taking the Library, $2 50, postage paid.

*** A very limited number of complete sets of Library and Port Folio, at the original subscription price, may be had for a short period. The Library has been published three years and the Port Folio one; an individual may now form a club by himself, and by paying for the past three years and the volumes for 1836 of the Library, and the Port Folio for 1835 and 1836, the whole can be had for $20 00. For this an amount of matter may be procured which public approbation has stamped as truly valuable and unique for it kind. This privilege must, however, be of brief continuance.

Address, post paid,

ADAM WALDIE,

Seventh, two doors south of Chesnut street, Philad.

The Museum of Foreign Literature and Science, price $6 00 per annum; the Library and Port Folio, will be all supplied for $12 00.

Oct. 8.

[illegible] FEMALE [illegible]

[illegible] NEW JERSEY.

FOR THE EDUCATION OF YOUNG LADIES.

UNDER THE IMMEDIATE SUPERVISION OF THE RISHOP OF THE DIOCESE.

THE Institution will be opened, with divine permission, on Wednesday, the third day of May, under the charge of the Rev. Asa Eaton, D. D.,* as Chaplain and Head of the Family, Mrs. Susan Eaton, as Matron, and Miss Ellen Rorrow† as Principal Teacher, with assistant Teachers in the several departments. No pupil will be admitted for less than a year.

The scholastic year is divided into a Summer term, and a Winter term, of twenty-two weeks each; the former, commencing on the first Wednesday in May, and the latter on the first Wednesday in November. There will be two vacations, of four weeks each, next preceding the days just named.

The *regular expenses* for each term, including boarding and lodging, with fuel and lights, and instruction in all the English branches, the ancient languages, psalmody, plain sewing and the domestic economy, will be one hundred dollars, payable always in advance. From this charge, twenty-five per cent will be deducted, for *daughters of clergymen of the Church*. Full courses of lectures in Natural Philosophy and Chemistry, with a complete apparatus, and also in Botany, will be delivered annually, in addition to the instruction in those branches. There will be a charge of six dollars for each term, for the use of bed, bedstead, bedding and towels. Washing will be charged at fifty cents a dozen.—Books and stationary will be furnished at usual prices. There will be provided, for the use of the Institution a Library, selected especially for the use of the Teachers and Pupils. Pupils who remain will be charged $12.50 for each of the two vacations. A limited number of day-scholars will be received.

The following will be *charges additional* to the above,—for instruction in the French language, $7.50 a quarter, (of eleven weeks,) —in the German, Italian, and Spanish, $10 a quarter; for musical instruction, on the Piano, with use of instrument, $15 a quarter—on the Harp, with use of instrument, $25 a quarter—on the Organ, with use of instrument, $10 a quarter; for instruction in drawing and painting, $8 a quarter,—and in fancy work, $6 a quarter.

All money for the use of pupils must be entrusted to the Head of the Family; under whose direction all purchases are to be made, and all expenses incurred. Advances must be made to meet all such expenditures. Parents will designate the additional branches which are to be pursued.

Attention is particularly requested to the following points:—thoroughness in study and exactness in deportment will be expected of all who desire to continue pupils of the institution—the branches proper to be pursued by each must be left to the discretion of the Principal Teacher—no pupil to bring to the institution any but devotional and school books—plainness and simplicity in dress, and a just economy in expenditure, will be expected in all, as members of a Christian family.

In its entire organization, St. Mary's Hall is designed to be a Christian household; and the aim will be, by the continual application of domestic influences on Christian principles, to form and to accomplish *the domestic character*. It is the object of the Institution—and nothing will be spared for its accomplishment—to promote to the utmost the physical, intellectual, and spiritual improvement of the pupils entrusted to it; and, training them all up "in the nurture and admonition of the Lord," to render them, by the due cultivation of the mind, the manners, and the heart, true Christian ladies, prepared, through grace, *for usefulness* and influence here, and for "glory, honour and immortality" hereafter.

All communications must be addressed to "the Rev. Asa Eaton, D. D., Chaplain, and Head of the Family, of St. Mary's Hall, Burlington, New Jersey."

Burlington March 6, 1837. 3w.

**From the Rev. Dr. Tyng, Rector of the Church of the Epiphany, Philadelphia*

The information which I have received, that the Rev. Dr. Eaton, of Boston, and his lady, are to be the united head of the household in St. Mary's Hall, your new school for the education of young [illegible] has induced me to offer you, for an [illegible]se which it may serve, in promoting [illegible]ests of the Institution, this spont[illegible]pression of my feelings.—In Boston and [illegible]icinity, there would be far more [illegible]o my asking commendation from Dr. Eaton, than in my offering it to him. In this section of the country, perhaps, my residence here may give me some advantages which he does not possess. Allow me, therefore to say, wherever I am known, and he is a stranger, that I have known him intimately from my childhood, and have reverenced him, as many beside have done, as an important light for the Episcopal Church in the time of its desolation, and as the friend and guide to many of our young men in their preparation for the ministry, as he was in many respects to myself. Parents may confide in the certainty, that whatever long tried piety, and moderate, calm, and Christian manners, and an affectionate, tender and parental spirit, can do for the benefit of their daughters, they will find in entrusting them to the care of Dr. Eaton. Mrs. Eaton is a lady of the most respectable connexions in her native city; and by her education and manners, and the class of society to which she has been accustomed—as well as by her piety and domestic character—will be found in a high degree qualified for the maternal care of the interesting subjects of her charge. I am of opinion, that no similar institution can present, as far as the heads of the family are concerned—for I am unacquainted with the arrangements for the department of instruction—superior advantages for these young ladies, for whom Christian seek a Christian Parents education.

†*From the Rev. Dr. Eastburn, Rector of the Church of the Ascension, New York.*

Right Rev. and Dear Sir,—In reply to your request, that I would state to you my opinion of the character and qualifications of Miss Rorrow and her sister, it gives me pleasure to say, that, from testimonials submitted to me, I have been brought to the conviction, that they would prove an invaluable acquisition to any establishment for female education, in which they might be placed. With both of these ladies, my acquaintance is but of a recent date. The elder of them, however, whom you have selected as the Principal Teacher of St. Mary's Hall, I have had an opportunity of seeing once or twice lately; and have learned enough from these interviews to say with confidence, that you will find in her not only a lady of great accomplishments, but one fitted, by the superior delicacy and refinement of her manners, and by her unostentatious but deep toned piety, to exert the most salutary influence upon all entrusted to her care. I think it right to state, that these ladies received their education at a school of great celebrity at Clifton, in England; the advantages of which, though, perhaps, not generally known in this country, will be properly appreciated by all who are acquainted with its character. That these highly esteemed persons may prove an extensive blessing, in the new sphere of action which they have selected, is the prayer of yours very respectfully and truly.

SEVENTEEN POPULAR NOVELS,

VIZ;

Peter Simple, Jacob Faithful, Pirate and Three Cutters, Frank Mildmay, King's Own, Newton Forster, Pacha of Many Tales, Japhet in Search of his Father.

BY CAPTAIN MARRYATT.

Pelham, The Disowned, Devereux, Paul Clifford, Eugene Aram, Last Days of Pompeii, Rienzi, Falkland, Pilgrims of the Rhine,

BY E. L. BULWER,

Will be given as a premium to any person who will send the names of Ten Subscribers, and Twenty Dollars in cash, to the publisher of

The Saturday News and Literary Gazette.

And to every person who will send Five Subscribers, and Ten Dollars in cash, a complete set of either Bulwer or Marryatt, as may be preferred.

The prices of the novels above mentioned, if purchased of the booksellers, would be $21 25; and in Godey's cheap and uniform edition they cost $6 50. They can be had of the publisher, at $3 50 for Bulwer, $3 for Marryatt, complete.

The SATURDAY NEWS contains more reading matter than any other paper published in the United States. It is devoted to general Literature, Criticism, the Drama, Agriculture, Intelligence, News, &c. Many of the best writers of Philadelphia are contributors to its columns; and its selections are made from the whole range of English literature. A correspondence is maintained with the principal cities of the Union, and letters are expected from a gentleman of high talent about to travel in Europe.—The subscription price is $2 per annum, payable in advance, or three copies for $5.

L. A. GODEY & Co.,

The following notices are taken from many of a similar character, made by the leading presses of this city:—

Saturday News—The weekly paper with the above title, which we foretold a few weeks since came to light on Saturday last, under the auspices of Messrs. Godey, McMichael & Neal. Such a trio never got together before.—Neal and McMichael beat all for writing, and Godey beats all for publishing; and a capital job they made of their first number, worthy all that was promised. We prophesy for them great success, and for their readers great satisfaction.—*United States Gazette.*

The Philadelphia Saturday News—We have been favoured with a copy of the first number of this new paper. It is creditable to all concerned. The literary matter is far above the ordinary standard and would not discredit the columns of the most popular newspaper of the British metropolis. Sustained in the same spirit, the News will soon win liberal patronage and enviable reputation. An amusing extract will be found in a subsequent column.—*Enquirer and Courier.*

The Philadelphia Saturday News and Literary Gazette.—The first number of a new weekly paper, with the above title, issued in Philadelphia on Saturday last—it is of the largest size of newspapers published in that city, and succeeds the Gentleman's Vade Mecum, formerly issued by Mr. Charles Alexander, which has been by him transferred to Messrs. L. A Godey, J. C. Neal, and M. McMichael, three gentlemen very favourably known as possessing the requisite qualifications for conducting such a periodical in the most advantageous manner. The first number is a highly satisfactory specimen of what may be expected from the paper, especially as a literary Gazette. The annual subscription is at the very moderate rate of two dollars.—*Baltimore Gazette.*

We have received the first number of the Saturday News, a weekly paper of the largest class, issued by the Messrs. Godey, Neal and McMichael, able and experienced newspaper editors, who will not fail to give a due share of entertainment and interest to their sheet. The Gentleman's Vade Mecum has been transferred to Messrs Godey & Co., and will be continued under the title of the Saturday News, which will contain besides a large amount of interesting intelligence and literary matter, in addition to that heretofore embodied in the Vade Mecum. We intended to publish their prospectus to-day, but have been prevented by want of room.—*Berks and Schuylkill Journal.*

Saturday News.—We have received the first number of a new weekly paper, of the above title, edited by Louis A. Godey, conductor of the Lady's Book; Joseph C. Neal, editor of the Pennsylvanian, and Morton McMichael, the late editor of the Saturday Courier. Judging from the first number we should conclude that it will far exceed, for *original* matter and new selections, any weekly paper in Philadelphia. It is not a *reprint* of any other Gazette, which is too much the case with the mammoth sheets of that city.—*Newcastle Gazette.*

The first number of the Philadelphia Saturday News has been received at this office, and promises to be one of the very best weekly papers in the Union. The number before us is very creditable to the enterprising publisher and editors, its contents being various, entertaining and instructive. Those who wish a good family paper from the city, cannot do better than to subscribe for the Saturday News. It is published by L. A. Godey, and edited by Morton McMichael and Joseph C. Neal, Esqrs.—*Darby Republican.*

Saturday News.—The new Journal advertised in our paper under the above title, made its appearance last week, and is, very unequivocally on the "go ahead" system.—There is no doubt, but that the publisher, our friend Godey, whose Lady's Book we have in times past laboured to make our *fair* readers *fairly* in love with, will gain troops of friends in his new enterprise, and line his pockets to some purpose with the "needful." Very well. We are glad of it. The sketch under our police head is by Mr. Neal, and is in his inimitable style. We hope to be able to treat our friends often to such exquisite touches of sly and quiet humour.—*Saturday Courier.*

OFFICE OF THE SATURDAY NEWS AND LITERARY GAZETTE.

Philadelphia, November 26, 1836.

THE very liberal patronage bestowed on the SATURDAY NEWS since its commencement in July last, and a desire to meet that patronage by corresponding exertions, have induced us this week to publish a *Double Number*—being the largest sheet ever printed in Philadelphia for any purpose, and the largest literary paper ever printed in the United States. To those of our friends who are practical printers, it need not be mentioned that this undertaking has involved serious mechanical difficulties. The largest—or one of the largest presses in Philadelphia is used for our ordinary impression—but this would accommodate only a single page of the mammoth sheet, and we were obliged, therefore, to work four forms at different periods. The care used in preparing the paper, in removing and folding the sheets, &c., can only be estimated by those who have seen the experiment made; and, added to the necessarily increased amount of composition, press work, &c., these supplementary expenses have made an aggregate cost, which would have deterred many from engaging in the enterprize. A gain of two thousand new subscribers will not repay the actual cost of this single number.

We flatter ourselves that, besides its extraordinary size, this number presents attractions that entitle it to some attention.—It contains the whole of *Friendship's Offering* for 1837, the London copy of which costs $4, and has 864 closely printed pages of letter press. Distinguished as the present age, and particularly our own country, has been for cheap reprints, we believe this surpasses any former instance. For *four cents* subscribers to the *Saturday News* receive, in addition to their ordinary supply of miscellaneous matter, an English annual, the largest yet received for the coming season; and they receive it, moreover, in a form that, from its novelty, gives it additional value.

Of the general character of the *Saturday News* we need not speak. That has now become so well known as to require no comment. We may take occasion to say, however, that in enterprize and resources we yield to no other publishers in this city or elsewhere, and we are determined that our paper shall not be surpassed. We have entered the field prepared for zealous competition, and we stand ready in every way to realize our promise, that no similar publication shall excel that which we issue. Our articles, both original and selected, we are not ashamed to test by any comparison which can be adopted; and there is no periodical in the United States, monthly or weekly, which might not be proud of many of our contributors.

The issuing of this number may be regarded as an evidence of our intention and ability to merit success. Nor will it be the only effort—From time to time, as opportunity offers, we proprose to adopt extraordinary means for the interest and gratification of our subscribers.

L. A. GODEY, & Co.

THE SALMAGUNDI, AND NEWS OF THE DAY.

EMBELLISHED WITH A MULTITUDE OF COMIC ENGRAVINGS.

A NEW PERIODICAL, of a novel character, bearing the above appellation, will be commenced on the beginning of January, 1836. While it will furnish its patrons with the leading features of the news of the day, its principal object will be to serve up a humorous compilation of the numerous lively and pungent sallies which are daily floating along the tide of Literature, and which, for the want of a proper channel for their preservation, are positively lost to the Reading world. Original wits and humorists of our time will here have a medium devoted to the faithful record of the scintillations of their genius. It is not necessary to detail the many attractions which this journal will possess, as the publisher will furnish a specimen number to every person who desires it—(those out of the city, will forward their orders, postage paid)—☞ and he pledges himself that no exertions on his part shall be wanting to make each succeeding number superior in every respect to the preceding ones.

The Salmagundi will be printed on large imperial paper, equal in size and quality to that which is at present used for the Gentleman's Vade Mecum. It is calculated that

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will be furnished to the patrons of this Journal in one year—these, in addition to an extensive and choice selection of Satire, Criticism, Humour and Wit, to be circulated through its columns, will form a Literary Banquet of a superior and attractive order; and the publisher relies with perfect confidence on the liberality of the American public, and the spirit and tact with which this expensive undertaking will be prosecuted, to bear him successfully and profitably along with it.

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☞The Salmagundi will be published on alternate weeks—otherwise it would be impossible to procure the numerous Embellishments which each number will contain—and the general interest it will afford must be enhanced by this arrangement.

☞Address, CHARLES ALEXANDER, Athenian Buildings, Franklin Place, Philadelphia.

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[illegible] the following [illegible] even a cheaper book [illegible] will be issued from this office on the first week of January. It will not be in form for binding as the present, with which it will in no way interfere, but it will make books cheap beyond all precedent. It will contain the works of the day, which are not sought after, but are comparatively dear, and which cannot penetrate the interior in any mode half so rapidly as by mail, in which volumes of books are prohibited. A fifty cent American reprint will be furnished matter for from four to six cents, a Marryat novel for twelve cents, and others in proportion.

As but very few copies will be printed but what are actually subscribed for, those who wish the Omnibus, must make their remittances at once.

Books at Newspaper Postage.

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NOVEL AND IMPORTANT LITERARY ENTERPRISE!!

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IT was one of the great objects of "Waldie's Literary," "to make good reading cheaper, and to bring literature to every man's door." That object has been accomplished; we have given to books wings, and they have flown to the uttermost parts of our vast continent, carrying society to the secluded, occupation to the literary, information to all. We now propose still further to reduce prices, and render the access to a literary banquet more than twofold accessible we gave and shall continue to give in the quarto library a volume weekly for two cents a day; we now propose to give a volume in the same period for less than *four cents a week*, and to add as a piquant seasoning to the dish a few columns of shorter literary matters, and a summary of the news and events of the day. We know by experience and calculation that we can go still further in the matter of reduction, and we feel that there is still verge enough for us to aim at offering to an increasing literary appetite that mental food which it craves.

The Select Circulating Library, now as ever so great a favourite, will continue to make its weekly visits, and to be issued in a form for binding and preservation, and its price and form will remain the same. But we shall, in the first week of January 1837, issue a huge sheet of the size of the largest newspapers of America, but on very superior paper, also *filled with books* of the newest and most entertaining, though in their several departments of Novels, Tales, Voyages, Travels, &c., select in their character, joined with reading such as usually *should* fill a weekly newspaper. By this method we hope to accomplish a great good; to enliven and enlighten the family circle, and to give to it, at an expense which shall be no consideration to any, a mass of reading that in book form would alarm the pockets of the prudent, and to do it in a manner that the most sceptical shall acknowledge "the power of concentration can no farther go." *No book which appears in Waldie's Quarto Library will be published in the Omnibus*, which will be an *entirely distinct* periodical.

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